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Pages

ALLIES TO REACH AN EARLY DECISION ON REPLY TO GERMANY

No Definite Sum Will Be Fixed
in the Reparations Clause of
Treaty, Which Is Expected
to Be Only Slightly Altered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Following this afternoon's meeting of the Council of Four, it was officially announced that there was a probability of an early decision being reached on the reply to the German counter-proposals. Although pressure was exerted to have a fixed sum included in the reparations clause, an agreement in main features was reached on this portion of the reply to the effect that no definite sum was to be paid by Germany, but that the question would be left virtually as in the original draft.

Conference of Diplomats
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berliner Tageblatt refers in a leading article to Matthias Erzberger's apparent opposition to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's attitude toward signing peace terms and declares several German diplomats, including Prince Eisenburg, are now at The Hague conferring secretly with the British representatives.

Decision of Italian Cabinet
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—At a cabinet council held on Tuesday, it was decided to express to Mr. Orlando, the Premier of Italy, the Italian Cabinet's conviction that in the recent negotiations, the Italian delegation at Paris went to the extreme limit of permissible concessions. President Wilson's fresh proposition was regarded as unworthy of consideration.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau's Views
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message quotes a statement made by Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau in which he said no oral discussions, either secret or open, were taking place, but he believed pure common sense and justice would lead the course of affairs into the channel of the German proposals and he hoped that the enemy would recognize this and enter into them. At the same time he was prepared for non-fulfillment of his hope.

German Request Refused
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The reply to the German counter-proposals agreed upon by the Peace Conference leaders refuses the German request for a mandate for the former German colonies.

Germany's Admission to League
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The League of Nations commission has not arrived at an agreement regarding the conditions under which Germany should be admitted to the league. The commission has consequently merely transmitted to the Council of Four a full report of the discussions.

Régime on Left Bank of Rhine
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—John W. Davis, United States Ambassador to England, left for London today, his work on the special commission to arrange for the civil régime on the left bank of the Rhine during the period of occupation having been completed. The report of the commission has been presented to the Council of Four.

Conditions Pronounced Impossible
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Berlin wireless account of an extraordinary session of the German-Austrian National Assembly, in connection with peace terms, states that Dr. Otto Bauer, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, explained the destructive consequences of conditions on German Austria's vitality and also referred to the draft agreement presented by the German-Austrian to the Italian Government some months ago, which provides that the Southern German Tyrol shall remain German-Aus-

trian politically and economically, but shall be neutralized militarily. No reply, he said, had yet been received to this proposal.

Karl Renner Complains of Conditions
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Dr. Karl Renner, Austrian Chancellor and head of the Austrian peace mission, has sent a letter to the Peace Conference complaining of the "hard conditions" imposed upon his country, which, he says, is "overwhelmed with despair," and pointing out the complexity of the Austrian frontier question.

HENRY P. DAVISON BROUGHT TREATY

Elihu Root Obtained Copy From
Him and Showed It to Senator
Lodge—Document Declared
to Be Public Property Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charges made on the floor of the United States Senate that certain interests in New York were in possession of copies of the treaty of peace, which by an international agreement were kept from the Senate and the American people, were completely substantiated yesterday when three financiers, J. P. Morgan, Henry P. Davison, and Frank A. Vanderlip, with Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, figured in the hearing on the leak before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate.

Not a Secret Document
There were no sensational developments nor was it proved that the document was secured by indirect or devious means as was hinted at by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, on the floor, and indirectly intimated in the cable message from President Wilson. It was clearly shown, on the other hand, that the document was common property in Europe from the time it was handed to the German Government. It was in no sense a secret document.

The testimony developed that H. P. Davison secured a copy of the treaty on May 9 in Paris from Thomas W. Lamont, another member of the Morgan banking firm who is a financial adviser to the United States delegation. It was not until he reached the United States, he said, that he knew that publication of the document was prohibited. He gave a copy to Mr. Root because of the latter's interest in international law. It was this copy that was shown to Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Davison secured his copy, he said, because of his connection with the Red Cross organization, being now chairman of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies modeled on the League of Nations.

Rehabilitation Enterprise
Senator Borah attempted to prove that the big bankers had a special interest in the treaty. This developed the fact that the big international financiers with headquarters in Wall Street are preparing to launch a gigantic enterprise for the rehabilitation of war-devastated Europe. Mr. Davison asserted that "without help from America, Europe could not get on her feet."

"The condition there," he said, "is so appalling that if the American people knew it, they could not sleep."

Made Public in May
"He had it because of his connection with the Red Cross. He got it in Paris and brought it away with him because there was no injunction against it. I understand there has since been an injunction. It is not a secret document in any sense of the word. It had been published in substance in our own country. The League of Nations part and the Labor part had been published in full. The paper was presented to the German delegates early in May and they almost immediately made it public in full and it thereupon became pub-

lic property. I rather resent the assertion that I have not the right to have the treaty and to use it as I intend to use it.

"I feel competent to say to the committee that the relations of the Red Cross to the international situation were such that Mr. Davison's possession of the paper was not idle curiosity, but was a duty on the part of a man who had abandoned his business and conferred an inestimable benefit upon the American people."

Philander C. Knox, senator from Pennsylvania, interrupted: "Mr. Root, I gather you want to be understood that you are not in possession of stolen goods, probably secured by bribery, as has been suggested on the floor of the Senate."

"I repeat any such suggestion and I wish to indicate that possession of such knowledge was legitimate. There is nothing in the substance of the peace treaty which has not been in the newspapers," Mr. Root answered. "Did you find anything in the treaty which was not substantially in the summary?" asked John Sharp Williams, senator from Mississippi.

"I didn't compare the Labor articles, but I found nothing," Mr. Root answered. "Is there any scandal about a banker taking a copy of the treaty if he saw one or if he could get one?" asked Frank B. Brandegee, senator from Connecticut.

"A banker has no more right to steal a paper than anyone else. But when a paper becomes public he has no less right to it," the witness answered.

RAILROAD MEN PAID LARGE SALARIES

Senator Pomerene Comments on
Fact That 72 on the Personal
Staff of Director-General Get
\$10,000 to \$50,000 a Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The order of things, so far as the payment of huge salaries to railroad officials is concerned, prevails under the federal operation of the roads. Atlee Pomerene, Democratic Senator from Ohio, declared in the Senate yesterday. He read into the Congressional Record the pay roll of the Director-General of the Railroads, showing that the 72 men on the personal staff of the Director-General are receiving salaries aggregating \$1,298,100 annually. The list follows: Five men at \$50,000 each, two at \$40,000 each, three at \$35,000, two at \$30,000, eight at \$25,000, 11 at \$20,000, one at \$18,500, one at \$18,000, one at \$17,500, six at \$15,000, one at \$14,000, one at \$13,200, one at \$12,500, four at \$12,000, one at \$10,800, one at \$10,600, and 23 at \$10,000 each.

Senator Pomerene pointed out that the average salary paid to the 72 men on the personal staff of the Director-General is \$19,418. "This conditions is a shame," said Senator Pomerene. He was speaking on the Cummins Bill, restoring the rate-making power in the Interstate Commerce Commission. "It is very unfortunate that the Administration talked so much about economy and then supplied the railroad officials with salaries that brought about the same old order of things. It is a shame that such an official as Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court receives only \$15,000 a year while the Railroad Administration pays such salaries as these. It is a situation such as this that has convinced me that the control of the railroads by the federal government should end."

William H. King, Democratic Senator from Utah, declared that under federal operation of the railroads "there are 41,000 more employees now doing the same work" that was performed by the employees under private operation of the roads. "They are simply loafing on the job," he said. "They realize that they are working for the federal government, and do not care whether their work is done or not."

The Senator is apparently laying the foundation for an attack on government ownership of every character. No figures were given to show how the present salaries paid officials compare with salaries under private ownership, nor did Senator King substantiate the charge that the employees are now "loafing on the job."

BUDGET OF RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—A Helsingfors message states that the Russian Soviet Government's budget for the first half of 1919, which was recently adopted, estimates the revenue at 20,000,000,000 rubles, and the expenditure at 50,000,000,000. It was resolved to cover the deficiency by a new issue of paper money.

DR. W. S. SOLE AT FRIBOURG
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A wireless press message states that Dr. W. S. Sole, former Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was at Fribourg, Switzerland, where he was visited last Sunday by Messrs. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the British Labor Party, and Louis Longuet, French Socialist Deputy.

CHINA LOOKS TO UNITED STATES IN SHANTUNG ISSUE

American Action Hoped for to
Prevent What Chinese Believe
Is the Effort of Japan to Close
Open Door in the Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Republic of China expects that the United States of America will take some action which will prevent what the Chinese believe is the effort of Japan to close the open door in the Far East. This has been made apparent in this city recently, when prominent Chinese in public have either said it clearly or intimated it. "What the United States Senate will do with regard to that part of the peace treaty including the Shantung agreement is being considered now with keen interest by the friends of China in the United States."

At the same time other commentators are busy attempting to prove that Japan's purpose in the Shantung agreement was really altruistic; and one of the most prominent and best informed Americans in the country told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the other day that the Shantung agreement was "the best that could be obtained" and that the present appearance of it as seriously detrimental to China's best interests is only temporary. This same authority thought that President Wilson himself regretted the necessity which forced the Shantung agreement. In such circumstances the advisability of keeping the issue before the people is pointed out.

Probable Action of Senate
Many believe that the United States Senate, even if it should ratify the peace treaty, will make reservations with regard to the Shantung agreement. This, it is said, would be a proof to China that her trust in the United States had not been misplaced. China, it is pointed out, has considered the United States as one of her best friends, some say as her only friend. That the United States had seemingly become party to the Shantung agreement, which the Chinese believe to be inequitable, was a surprise to them, in view of the professions of close friendship which have always characterized the American attitude toward China. Liberal Chinese now believe the only way the United States can recover her full place as China's friend is to refuse to countenance the Shantung agreement.

Dr. T. Hsieh, a semi-official spokesman for China, says that the most different of men cannot disregard the fact that Japan's aspirations, by reason of her geographical position, and as a nation economically unsound, have made it a sheer necessity for her to follow her own interest in redressing the oriental balance at the expense of her allies. By her sweeping demands on China, says Dr. Hsieh, and the "never-to-be-forgotten deliverance of Shantung into Japan's bondage," Japan intends to close the open door, leaving it open to Japan alone.

What Japan Wants
The truth of this assertion is made more apparent when it is known that one of Japan's spokesmen some time ago intimated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Japan wanted first privileges in China for herself, and that the presence of other great powers in China was not conducive to a full realization of this desire, which he regarded as a necessity for Japan's future.

With the United States Senate to act on the treaty, it is contended by China's friends here that the voters should let their representatives at Washington know whether they favor the Shantung agreement. The situation, it is held, is of paramount importance to the United States, both politically and industrially, and it is held that Americans should inform themselves as to Japan's acts toward her neighbors and her probable intentions, inasmuch as the course China's development takes will concern many phases of American life.

Jeremiah W. Jenks, director of the Far Eastern Bureau, closes a discussion of this feature as follows: "That the Japanese Government is willfully misconstruing the meaning of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in assuming American sympathy with her course in China, seems evident. That agreement (justly, and as it seems now, unwisely concluded without consultation with China) recognized that 'territorial propinquity' gives special interest (such as the United States has in Canada or France in Belgium) and that is all that it does recognize."

"Inasmuch as with Japan's contention that it is the duty of highly civilized nations to promote the welfare of the backward ones (a contention that she frequently trades on in connection with the Chinese) it is interesting to note Japan's methods to break the spirit of the Korean people and also the fact that the Japanese, with full official knowledge, have promoted and developed greatly the morphine and opium traffic in China after the heroic fight the Chinese Nation has made to rid herself of the curse."

As this policy of Japan, so boldly pushed through even at the Peace Conference (where it seems likely that only her threat to break

the League of Nations could have compelled President Wilson's consent to Japan's claims in China) affects so materially the interests of the United States, American voters should be well informed. These concessions to Japan, if we may judge by the past, will largely close the door to American trade in all North China. Moreover, it would compel our dealings with China to be very largely through the hands of Japanese or in direct cooperation with them. We should not forget that the practically universal testimony of all business men familiar with the Far East is to the effect that dealings with the Chinese direct are far more satisfactory than dealings with the Japanese. The Chinese moral business standards are distinctly higher than those of the Japanese even today, though the Japanese have greatly improved within the last few years. "The United States Senate is to act on this section of the peace treaty. The voters should let the Senators know whether they wish America's interests placed in the hands of Japan."

HUNGARY READY TO CEASE HOSTILITIES

Text of Reply to Mr. Clemenceau's Note States That Hungarian Republic Entertains No
Hostility Toward Any Nation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Budapest wireless message gives the text of the reply to Mr. Clemenceau's note which Bela Kun, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has instructed the ambassador of the Hungarian Republic at Vienna to hand to the chief of the French mission for consideration. The note expresses satisfaction that the Allies intend inviting Hungary to the Peace Conference and states that the Hungarian Republic entertains no hostile feelings toward any nation.

As the Hungarian Government does not adopt the standpoint of territorial integrity, the note adds, it had no desire to, and did not, attack the Czechoslovak Republic. It was the Czechs who, like the Jugo-Slavs and Rumanians, attacked Hungary and whose offensive was stopped not in obedience to allied orders, but by a Hungarian counter-offensive, the troops of all three states being still beyond the demarcation line fixed by the convention of Nov. 13.

The Hungarian Republic again declares its readiness to cease hostilities against all these states and proposes they should send delegates to Vienna to arrange an equitable understanding.

Report by General von Ludendorff
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A document has been made public by Paris newspapers in the form of a report made in 1913 by General von Ludendorff. It reads, in part:

"The people must get used to the idea that it is necessary for us to engage in an offensive war. We will have to act with great prudence so as not to excite suspicion and avoid a crisis which might affect our economic life. It is necessary to carefully conduct affairs needing a powerful armament and a critical situation may lead to outbreak at any time."

General von Ludendorff suggested that revolts ought to be instigated in northern Africa and in Russia and added:

"When the next European war breaks out, the small states must be compelled to side with us or be subdued."

Emphasis is laid on the great value of the neutrality of Switzerland, stating that Germany could afford to give her parts of France for friendly neutrality. He also declared that Germany would have to annex certain parts of France on the eastern frontier.

Capture of Ufa Is Claimed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Bolshevik wireless message claims the capture of Ufa on June 9, after three days' heavy fighting, in which Bolshevik aircraft appeared for the first time during the campaign.

Disunion Alleged

"That the Japanese Government is willfully misconstruing the meaning of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in assuming American sympathy with her course in China, seems evident. That agreement (justly, and as it seems now, unwisely concluded without consultation with China) recognized that 'territorial propinquity' gives special interest (such as the United States has in Canada or France in Belgium) and that is all that it does recognize."

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SITUATION AT MUNICH IS AGAIN CRITICAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Berlin messages report the situation at Munich as again critical and state that much depends upon the impending sentences to be pronounced on the "communist leaders Klinghoffer and Toller. Meanwhile in Düsseldorf special military precautions have been taken as the existence of a fresh Separatist movement is suspected.

STATUS OF SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Government's View, Says Mr. Lloyd George, Is That Union
Rests on a Basic Understanding
Between British and Dutch

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George received an "independence" deputation of the National Party of South Africa in Paris on June 5. The Prime Minister's reply to General Hertzog's claim to restitution of the national status of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State is now made public.

The Premier particularly stated that it was at General Botha's request that he received the deputation but the case which the deputation made was based purely upon South African considerations. He could not see how it was possible for the British Government to reopen the great settlement because of political issues which had arisen between different sections of the South African people themselves. If the British Government were to interfere, he said, it would constitute interference with those rights, once for all conceded to South Africa when the Imperial Parliament ratified the act of union drawn up by the convention of South African people and approved by the freely elected parliaments of four South African colonies.

The view of the British Government, the Premier added, was that the Union of South Africa rested on a fundamental understanding between the British and Dutch elements, both of which had made both sacrifices and surrenders for the attainment of a great common ideal. The British Government could not agree to any action which meant disruption of the Union. The Premier concluded by pointing to the status of South Africa in the world and the presence at the greatest conference in history of two statesmen of indubitably Dutch origin who had won for South Africa extraordinary influence in the affairs of the world. As the tried friend of the Dutch people and as a member of one of the small nations of the British Empire, Mr. Lloyd George advised the deputation not to endeavor to undo the past but to look forward to the great future which lay before united South Africa.

PREMIER URGES A PARDON FOR STRIKERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that the Hessian Premier has telegraphed General Mangin requesting him, in view of the terrible severity of punishments inflicted, to pardon 22 railwaymen sentenced by the French Military Court at Mayence in connection with a strike demonstration. The severity of sentences, the Premier states, has created dismay, especially as the strike was not directed against the French authorities but against reasonable activities.

SIBERIAN RAILWAY CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message states that the allied commission under Alexander Kerensky's former nominee Mr. Ustrugoff, has taken over control of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

ISSUE TAKEN WITH GOVERNMENT OVER BUDGET IN CANADA

Former Minister of Agriculture
Says There Are Discrimina-
tions in It Calculated to Cause
Disensions and Difficulty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Ontario—The most interesting speech so far delivered in the course of the budget debate was that which was uttered in the House of Commons yesterday by the Hon. T. A. Crerar, who recently resigned the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture in the Borden Government owing to his inability to agree with the government's financial proposals.

The former minister commenced by explaining how the present national or Unionist Government was called into existence at a time when there was only one issue before the people, the successful prosecution of the war, and when all else was submerged. When, however, it came to a question of the fiscal policy of the country and what it should be in the future, he found himself at sharp issue with the government; and holding the views he did and knowing the opinion of the farmers on the fiscal question, there was only one honorable course open to him, which was to tender his resignation to the Prime Minister.

Huge Revenue Demands
Mr. Crerar then briefly sketched the reasons which had led him to take the step he did and dealt with the heavy liabilities facing the Dominion, obliging the country to produce from the revenues of Canada at least \$150,000,000 a year more than was required in pre-war days, in other words some \$300,000,000 per annum for a good many years to come. The paramount question before the people of Canada was how was that burden to be met? He thought there was no disguising the fact that the present was a protectionist budget. His first criticism was to ask by what virtue of justice or equity was the 7½ per cent removed from certain articles and left on others.

"But there is another aspect of this matter that is open to criticism," continued Mr. Crerar. "The removal of the duty of 5 per cent in addition to the 7½ per cent on the items that I have specified, does not mean any lessened protection to the manufacturer in Canada who is making the goods, because an arrangement has been made with the Canadian railways for a reduction in freights from manufacturing points, chiefly in Ontario, to eastern Canada, in order to offset what is lost by the withdrawal of the 5 per cent. On the other hand the railways are to have the benefit of the abolition of the 7½ per cent duty on the bituminous coal coming into Canada."

Freight Rates and Tariffs Mixed

"Here I have another criticism to offer. Why is the discrimination made in favor of the farmer in Western Canada, but not in favor of the farmer in the maritime provinces? In my judgment, the proposal is unsound in that respect. It is quite clear, at any rate to me, why that provision has been made. Western Canada, at any rate the agricultural portion of it, has stated in unmistakable terms its opinion of the matter of customs duties on agricultural implements, and this concession in the budget is merely one attempt to satisfy opinion in Western Canada and to do it in such a way that the manufacturer does not suffer and the manufacturers throughout the rest of Canada are discriminated against. That, Mr. Speaker, is not a sound proposal, it is not a logical proposal, it is introducing into the shaping of our fiscal policy principles which are not in the best interests of Canada, and which are calculated to bring about dissension and difficulty. It is a poor policy to mix up freight rates with tariffs."

Coming to the question of how best to carry on the business of the country, Mr. Crerar said the problem before the House and the country was the wise development of the agricultural, mineral, fishery and timber resources of the Dominion. Why, he asked, if the idea of protection was sound, did they not build a tariff wall so high that no goods could come in? It did not however appeal to him. If they were going to develop their resources, would they do it most effectively by imposing burdens of taxation upon the machinery and the equipment necessary to that development? If a returned soldier or immigrant had \$2000 and wished to go on the land to develop it he first had to buy his equipment. If he could buy it tax free, so far as custom duty was concerned, he could buy it for \$1600 and he would have \$400 as a working capital to start on. Asking the question, do the implement manufacturers require the protection they ask, Mr. Crerar instanced the case of cream separators which had been placed on the free list in Canada over 20 years ago, and today, so well had the business prospered, there were 11 plants manufacturing separators, in competition with the ones manufactured in other parts of the world. The binder twine industry was also carrying on very successfully without the protection of the tariff. The tariff in connection with the high cost of living was also touched on by the speaker. The food of the people was taxed any-

DAILY INDEX FOR JUNE 12, 1919	
Business and Finance.....	Page 15
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Borrowing on Liberty Bonds.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
The Punch and Judy Show.....	
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	
The Children's Page.....	Page 20
Editorials.....	Page 22
A World Stopped, or a World Alert?.....	
Mr. Smille Cross-Examined.....	
College of Hawaii Branches Out.....	
Dogs.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
General News.....	
High Salaries Paid Railroad Men.....	
Hungary Ready to Cease Hostilities.....	
Allies to Reach an Early Decision on Reply to Germany.....	
Issue Taken With Government Over Budget in Canada.....	
Status of South African Republic.....	
New Peace Treaty Came to the United States.....	
China Looks to United States for Aid in Senate Contest on Treaty Separation.....	
How Peace Foreseen.....	
Atlantic Airman May Start Today.....	
Then and Now in British Air Work.....	
French Attitude on Prohibition.....	
Stormy Passage of Indian Bills.....	
Journalists' New Center in Paris.....	
Great Stocks of Potatoes on Hand.....	
Christian Science Case in Court.....	Page 14
Illustrations.....	
The Hurdy-Gurdy Man.....	Page 3
Charles Kingsley.....	Page 17
Eversley Vicarage.....	Page 17
The Punch and Judy Show.....	Page 20
Ping Yang, Korea.....	Page 21
Labor.....	
Dry Issue Before Labor Federation.....	
Railway Shop Men Threaten Strike.....	
Policy of General Strike Is Planned.....	
Wasteful Method of Coal Mining.....	
California Teachers Organizing.....	
Telegraph Service Maintained.....	
Letters.....	Page 3
The Iron Man Memorial.....	
(Isabelle Moore Kimball)	
Special Articles.....	
The Old Man: The Hurdy-Gurdy Man.....	Page 3
Zelaya, "Lion of Nicaragua".....	Page 3
Italy's Young Poets.....	Page 3
The Hacienda at Los Pinos.....	Page 3
A Visitor Finds Montana Dry.....	Page 3
Charles Kingsley, Poet.....	Page 17
Sporting.....	Page 16
Triple Tie for Two-Card Medal.....	
Major League Baseball Results.....	
Theaters.....	Page 17
The Winter Garden Theater Opens in London.....	
The Home Forum.....	Page 21
Success in Healing Cavour.....	

where from 20 to 25 per cent, and the same was true of clothing and boots and shoes.

Cost of a Suit of Clothes

Being asked by a member how many bushels of wheat it would take to buy a suit of clothing, Mr. Crerar said: "With wheat 80 cents a bushel in 1914 the farmer could purchase the suit of clothing with, say, 25 bushels. In 1919 with the added cost he requires to get \$2 a bushel for 25 bushels to obtain the same suit. Furthermore, a wage-earner could get a suit of clothes for nine days' work at \$2.50 per day in 1914; today he has to work nine days at \$6.50 a day to buy the same suit."

Mr. Crerar then read to the House certain figures of industrial undertakings in Canada which had made large profits, adding that he did not see why the people of Canada should be taxed in order that the large profits should be made. Coming to the question of how the revenue of the country is to be made up, Mr. Crerar said, in part: "I offer this suggestion. The platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture offers three suggestions for the raising of revenue. The important ones are by way of the income tax, by way of the federal inheritance tax, and by way of a tax on the unimproved value of land. Our income taxes have been raised to a basis about on an equality with that prevailing in the United States. The basis, however, is lower than that of the country with which we are in competition."

"I would suggest that the rate of the income tax should be raised. The next proposal would be a graduated inheritance tax. I quite realize that the provinces are collecting this tax and that fact, I am sure with the very best of reasons, has weighed with the Finance Minister in any consideration he may have given to this proposal. "But we find that the provinces are also levying income taxes, that in some cases municipalities are levying income taxes, and that, consequently, the individual who finds himself with an income is faced with the necessity of paying three income taxes. In this case there is no reason why, because the provinces impose an inheritance tax, the Dominion should be debarred from doing the same thing. After all we have over \$300,000,000 of revenue a year to get, and we have to get it from the source from which it can best be got."

Tax on Unimproved Land Values
"There is one other question; and perhaps I may be regarded as stating the most radical thing that I have proposed in my discussion of this subject. That is the suggestion that a direct tax should be imposed on the unimproved value of land including all natural resources. I want to make clear the distinction in this regard. It does not mean a land tax in the ordinary sense of the word. It means a tax on the value of land. The principle has been applied in the western provinces. The principle was introduced into the Lloyd George budget of 1909 and it is in effect in both New Zealand and Australia. The idea underlying the proposal is that values that are created by the community should be taken by the community for the purposes of the community."

"It is estimated that a 1 per cent tax levied on this basis would contribute \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000 for national revenue. "I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that in levying our taxes they should be made to bear as lightly as possible on the necessities of life. Boots, shoes and the clothing of the people, should be made as free as possible. I have no objection to taxing luxuries."

The Hon. J. A. Calder, one of the Liberal members of the Union Government, replied to his former colleague, the Hon. T. A. Crerar. While he had no quarrel with the latter, he had come to the conclusion in all the circumstances, that the only course open to him was to support the proposals, and stay with the government. He could do this without sacrificing any of the views which he held on the tariff. The decision of Mr. Crerar to enter the Union Government, he said, had largely influenced the decision of other western ministers.

"Needless to say," said Mr. Calder, "I endeavored to induce my former colleague and my friend to remain. He knows of the situation in Canada. No new man can come in and secure knowledge at once of these problems, and his loss is therefore a great one to the country."

"I take the ground," continued the Minister, "that the question of free trade, or protection, or moderate protection, is not an issue at the present time. Canada is passing through a transition period fraught with the greatest difficulties. I am convinced that it is no time to fight over public affairs. It is no time to play politics."

Some contended that the government should have brought down a general revision of the tariff at this session (series of Hear, Hear, from the opposition). With that view he did not agree. The government was not formed to make a revision of the tariff. The government was composed of men who held divergent views on economic questions, but who had decided for the present to lay aside their differences until the war had been over. No member of the House had been elected on the tariff, either on the government or on the opposition side. On the latter side there were some moderate Protectionists; in fact even high Protectionists. They had not been elected on the tariff, but against Union government and conscription.

"We are all apparently in an embarrassing position," he said, "but it is more apparent than real, because the question that must be decided is whether the government as constituted should be allowed to carry on. Every man must decide whether the time has arrived when this administration should make way for another. That is the real question in these tariff proposals."

The Minister concluded by declaring that if every Liberal left the Union Government, then the only course open would be for the leader of the Opposition to form a new government, or for an immediate appeal to the people.

SENATE CONTEST ON TREATY SEPARATION

Early Test Vote to Be Sought by Republican Opponents to League of Nations, While Administration Will Filibuster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Supporters of the Administration must now accept battle for the retention of the League of Nations Covenant as an integral part of the treaty of peace. The first real test of what the future foreign policy of the United States shall be, in so far as the Senate can influence or determine that policy, will come over the adoption or rejection of the resolution introduced by Philander C. Knox, Senator from Pennsylvania, which was the signal for the main action and not merely a maneuver.

Republican opponents of the League of Nations in the Senate yesterday prepared to secure a test vote as soon as possible on Senator Knox's resolution, in order to block the Administration forces in the Senate, who will launch a filibuster against the resolution in the hope of preventing any vote being taken before the treaty has been signed at Versailles.

Democrats Threaten Delay

Gilbert M. Hitchcock, senator from Nebraska, ranking minority member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and Administration, spokesman in the Senate, declared that the Knox resolution "is the gravest menace which the League of Nations has yet been confronted with."

"The Knox resolution," said Senator Hitchcock, "is the gravest menace which has yet come up in connection with the treaty. Any vote upon it would prove a serious menace to the League of Nations as the vote of more than one-third of the Senate for it would amount to serving notice upon the Peace Conference that the Senate of the United States will not ratify the treaty if it is not submitted with the League of Nations covenant included in it as an integral part."

"The Committee on Foreign Relations was undoubtedly arranged and framed up by the Republicans in anticipation that such a resolution would be introduced. The only chance that the Democrats have of resisting it is by debate, and the longer we can put off a vote on it, the better. We intend to resist it to the utmost of our oratorical ability. The Knox resolution is a cleverly and adroitly drawn resolution."

Republicans for Prompt Action

The threat of the Democratic filibuster was expected by the Republicans and they promptly took steps to meet the situation. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican leader of the Senate, called a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee, of which he is chairman, for this morning for the purpose of reporting the resolution to the Senate so that it can be called up immediately. There is little chance of a filibuster against the resolution in the committee as the Republicans control that body by a vote of 10 to seven.

In a speech yesterday, Thomas Walsh, Democratic Senator from Montana, declared that the League of Nations would in no way violate the Constitution of the United States. Defending Art. 10 of the covenant, he said:

"Article X of the covenant is in effect a treaty of alliance under which the United States is obligated to go to the aid of any member of the league attacked by any other country contrary to the covenant. In its substantive part it is to all intents and purposes a treaty of alliance. It concludes: 'In case of any threat or danger of such aggression, the council shall vote upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled.'"

"The power of this clause is obviously to secure concerted action. It is left to each nation to determine for itself the recommendation of the council notwithstanding whether the occasion calls for action in fulfillment of its obligation and how that obligation ought to be discharged."

Attack on the Resolution

The Montana Senator attacked the Knox resolution, as follows: "It is mere subterfuge to talk of amending the treaty of which the covenant forms an integral part. A vote to amend is a vote to reject. It is a vain use of language to assert that the Senate has any power to amend, however expressions long employed may tend to excite a contrary belief. What the Senate may do is to propose amendments, which, in substance, is a rejection of the treaty, with a condition that it may stand as ratified, provided all parties assent to the amendments proposed. The whole subject is thus opened up, providing negotiations are resumed."

"Some amelioration of conditions abroad in the event that the Senate fails to ratify the treaty may be expected should Germany sign and three of the leading powers associated with us approve it, since by its terms it will then become effective as between them. But that would only aggravate the deplorable state of affairs so far as American interests are concerned, because while our allies would be at liberty to open trade with Germany immediately, our products could seek that market only under the restrictions and embarrassments incident to a state of war relieved only by an armistice, if they could enter at all. American cotton and American copper, American wheat and American meats for German consumption would be marketed in England and re-sold to German houses. "Spurious demands that the covenant be separated from the treaty and

each be voted on separately, is another way of expressing a desire to amend. Assuming a division possible, and it is not, in view of many provisions of the treaty, a ratification of one and a rejection of the other would get us nowhere. The treaty is an entirety. No nation is bound by any part of it as to us unless we accept the whole."

Comment in the London Press

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Secret negotiations at Paris and the non-publication of the treaty with Germany have been denounced here so often that the action of the United States Senate in connection with the prominence in the newspapers, it has been given sympathetic comment by the London press, there being in some cases sharp criticism of President Wilson.

The Daily News Says: "It must be unhappily admitted that the President in his personal conduct of the task of peace-making has made many mistakes. When he succumbed to the forces of secret diplomacy he made his own first point, 'open covenants openly arrived at' sound like nonsense. It is still possible he may recover his position with Congress and the American people, but it is a most desperate hazard."

The Daily Graphic, making a similar point against the President, regrets that the British Parliament does not show any sign of being equally as independent as the United States Senate.

The Daily Telegraph thinks the Senate's action may encourage Germany in the hope for a grave difference among the Allies, but does not see at present any ground for believing that the Senate will reject the treaty. The newspaper regards the action of the Senate as "a manifestation of the universal dissatisfaction over the interminable length of the proceedings in Paris."

The Morning Post, which is an opponent of the League of Nations, assures Americans that there is "as much suspicion of the league here as in America."

"Without Authority," Says Mr. Taft
ELMIRA, New York—"The Senator speaks without authority," was the reply William H. Taft made yesterday when asked to comment on a recent statement made by William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, that Mr. Taft had a copy of the peace treaty.

ATLANTIC AIRMEN MAY START TODAY

Handley Page and Vickers-Vimy Aeroplanes Ready for Flight—Non-Stop Trip Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—The Handley Page machine made a successful flight from Harbor Grace yesterday afternoon, making the take-off at 4 o'clock. The giant biplane crossed over Conception Bay and over St. Johns at about 90 miles an hour. The trial lasted 70 minutes, with engines working splendidly. The weather was ideal and the flight was made at altitudes of from 700 to 3500 feet. The landing at Harbor Grace was made successfully.

Admiral Kerr has intimated that he will attempt the non-stop flight today, as there is very little to be done in the way of adjustments. He expects to land at Brooklands, and says he is sure that the Handley Page will be the first machine to make the trans-Atlantic non-stop flight.

Capt. J. Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, in the Vickers-Vimy bombing plane spent a busy day yesterday tuning up their two 375-horsepower Rolls-Royce engines and making ready for their start. They took on board their full supply of fuel, 867½ gallons, and their small equipment and, while they have not made a public statement, it is presumed here that they also will begin their big undertaking this afternoon. They have sent out the warning to Atlantic shipping to keep a look-out and be prepared to give them their position. This precaution is taken to provide against the possibility of drift occurred with Harry G. Hawker, when he went outside the track of Atlantic shipping and lost his bearings.

Captain Alcock and Lieutenant Brown have given every possible test to their compasses, wireless and telephone systems and are looking forward to almost direct communication the whole way across. They have made no definite decision as to where they will land but they hope to make Galway Bay and if their engines are in good order and they feel inclined to do so they will continue further. Local conditions have given promise of being favorable, as have also Atlantic conditions. The opinion expressed by local and Canadian airmen here is that both the Handley Page and Vickers-Vimy will complete the trip.

PUNISHMENT FOR GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ZURICH, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Leipzig Volks Zeitung announces the German Assembly has adopted a motion providing that no German can be handed over to a foreign government to be tried and punished. The Volks Zeitung says this movement may have an effect on events at Versailles as the Allies have been insisting that the guilty Germans be tried and punished.

SINGLE TAX CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The Single Tax Party announces that it will place a presidential candidate in the field in 1920. For this purpose a national convention will be held in this city June 28. The party has never nominated a presidential candidate before.

NEW YORK STATE SUFFRAGE ACTION

Special Session of Legislature Called for Monday Next to Take Up Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—A special session of the Legislature has been called by Gov. A. E. Smith for Monday night, to ratify the Woman Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution.

The Speaker of the Assembly, said that the Governor's action was unusual, since woman suffrage is established in New York State, both political parties are in favor of it and action regarding the amendment could therefore be deferred until next winter.

Governor Smith said he felt New York ought to take prompt action for the sake of the stimulus it would give to woman suffrage in other states.

Maine May Act in Fall

AUGUSTA, Maine—Governor Milliken says that if the Legislature meet in special session in October, he would submit the Equal Suffrage Amendment to the Constitution and would recommend its immediate ratification. The calling of a special session at that time is dependent upon the outcome of a special election to be held in September, when the voters will pass upon an amendment to the state Constitution which would make possible the expenditure of \$10,000,000 for highway improvement. If the highway amendment is ratified, the Governor will call a special session of the Legislature for October to complete authorization of a bond issue.

Second Vote on Account of Error

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois—The Illinois Legislature will take another vote on the woman suffrage ratification. The government printer at Washington blundered, and the resolution as sent to the Illinois Legislature contained a phrase reading "to all events and purposes." The line should have read: "to all intents and purposes." The re-vote will be made the latter part of this week. It will remove all question of doubt of the constitutionality of the measure if attacked, the Illinois Attorney-General says.

Action by Nebraska's Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—Gov. Samuel R. McKelvie has written to all the other governors saying he will call a special session of the Nebraska Legislature to ratify suffrage if other governors take similar action to hasten its ratification. He has also written to the members of the Legislature asking an expression of opinion as to what date will suit them. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican and almost unanimous in support of suffrage.

Ohio Republicans Approve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—At a joint meeting of the State Central Committee and the State Advisory Board of the Ohio Republican Party in Columbus, approval of the equal suffrage amendment was voiced. The Advisory Board adopted a resolution drawing attention of Republican members of the General Assembly to the amendment and recommending ratification. It was decided to add four women members.

Operators Quit in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Forty Postal Telegraph Company operators struck here yesterday morning. It is stated that 18 went out at the Cotton Exchange offices, and 165 are said to be out at offices of the Western Union.

Michigan Ratifies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LANSING, Michigan—Both houses of the Michigan Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Tuesday afternoon.

Wisconsin Votes 77 to 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin Legislature ratified the Federal Suffrage Amendment on Tuesday with a total vote of 77 for to 3 against. The strength of suffrage supporters was a great surprise, due to previous opposition to the amendment by liquor elements, and the sentiment in many sections, due to German influence, that woman's place is in the home. A single opposing vote in the upper house was cast by Senator Bilgrien, representing the strong German counties of Dodge and Washington.

In the Assembly the two opposing votes were by Assemblymen Ansorge, hotel keeper, and Mutter, a sample room and boarding house proprietor.

PURPOSE SHOWN OF SOCIALIST CONVENTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—The Tribune de Lausanne learns from Rome that the real object of the mysterious Socialist convention just held at Rome, Milan, and Bern is an organization of pro-Germans whose purpose is to obtain a modification of the peace terms in Germany's favor.

Strike as Protest Against Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that the Socialists in the allied and neutral countries are planning a 24-hour general strike as a protest

Denial of Strike Report Issued

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, in an interview regarding statements attributed to him that he and Jean Longuet had committed the trade unionists of Great Britain and France to a 24-hour strike as a protest against the Versailles peace, made an emphatic disclaimer, describing the statements as abominable and an absolute and complete travesty of all that took place at the time.

EXPERTS, HOME, PRAISE LEAGUE

Oscar S. Straus Calls It the Greatest Political Achievement in World's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The League of Nations is the greatest political achievement in the history of the world, despite its many imperfections which subject it to criticism, according to Oscar S. Straus, who has just returned to the United States from France, where he was an American delegate of the league to enforce peace. "The League of Nations brings together 31 Nations and taking their individual idiosyncrasies into consideration, it is a great and masterly document, justly called the covenant of the nations," he said. "President Wilson displays great wisdom in bringing the league to the fore and having it adopted."

Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, who organized a group of experts which went to France ahead of President Wilson in order to prepare advance information on matters concerning the Peace Conference, has also returned. Mr. Mezes believes that Germany will sign the peace terms, and that the thing which is delaying the signing of peace is the reluctance of those in charge of affairs for Germany to affix their signatures to the section which admits the utter defeat of Germany. "The people should remember," said Mr. Mezes, "that there were a multiplicity of problems and they were tremendous. We were led to believe that things were moving slowly, but when the people grasp what was being done it will be seen that no time was lost in getting through the biggest job in history."

"President Wilson is still the biggest man over there. While the glamour and acclamation of his reception in Europe has naturally died down, he has increased for himself the respect of the people and the statesmen of Europe."

SUBWAY PURCHASE BILL IS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday defeated a bill providing for the purchase by the State of the Cambridge subway at a price of \$8,000,000. The debate occupied a large part of the day. Opponents of the bill charged that it was in the interest of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. Its advocates denied this, and insisted that it sufficiently protected the interests of the State.

COLONEL HARVEY ASSAILS LEAGUE

SYRACUSE, New York—President Wilson and the Covenant of the League of Nations were criticized by Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review and of Harvey's Weekly, in his Commencement Day address at Syracuse University yesterday. He said the President had placed the United States under the domination of Great Britain. The attempt to secure the endorsement of the Covenant of the League of Nations was characterized as "a betrayal of our country."

COMPARISON OF CHARGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Temps has published an article entitled "Contrast makes a really impressive comparison of the charges imposed on France in 1871 and those imposed on Germany in 1919." It says, in part: "In 1871, seven months after the armistice, France had paid 120,000,000 francs. Seven after the armistice of 1918, Germany, who plundered and devastated, has not paid a farthing."

TROOPS ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

NEW YORK, New York—Brig-Gen. Andrew Moses, commanding, and 7 officers and 60 men of the one hundred and fifty-sixth artillery brigade and headquarters of the eighty-first division were among the 2500 troops on the transport Cape Finisterre, arriving here yesterday. The transport Orizaba arrived at Newport News, Virginia, from France, bringing more than 4000 troops.

SALVATION ARMY CELEBRATION

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Salvation Army, which had its beginning in London in 1865, will hold here this week its half century jubilee celebration, postponed from 1915. International demonstrations will take place tomorrow, Saturday and Sunday. Simultaneously special meetings will be held in the British provinces and in other countries.

"REFLECTIONS ON WORLD WAR"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—Count von Bethmann-Hollweg's "Reflections on the World War" has appeared and contains a version of the July 5th Crown Council story.

CALIFORNIA FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

General Sentiment of State Favors the Law, but There Is Some Objection by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Generally speaking, the sentiment in California seems to be emphatically in favor of retaining the present Daylight-Saving Law. The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has taken action opposing the rider to the Agricultural Bill that would abolish the plan, on the ground that the custom is found generally beneficial and is well liked. Industrial interests like it, says the chamber, because it gives the men more time for recreation and thus makes them more efficient. This body has heard no complaint from the farmers.

Fred N. Bigalow, secretary of the State Market Commission and of the State Fish Exchange, who is in touch with agricultural and fishing interests, says he has heard no complaint from the farmers, and that the fishing interests state that the long days are an advantage. Mr. Bigalow states that he believes that the daylight-saving idea is emphatically favored generally throughout the State. Labor leaders inform this office that they have heard no complaint about the present practice, and I think that the idea is working out well, and one authority, who is in touch with Labor interests, states that Labor in California is decidedly in favor of daylight-saving.

The Oakland Chamber of Commerce, however, states that while the Labor and industrial interests and people generally favor the plan, the farmers seem to be against it, and the Sacramento representative of this office, who is located in the center of a large agricultural region, also states that some of the farmers object to it. It is alleged that farm laborers want to quit work too early under the daylight-saving plan and others state that the workers themselves do not like the longer day. The general sentiment in Sacramento, however, is in favor of daylight-saving; in fact, throughout the State as a whole, the longer day seems in high favor.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York University conferred degrees yesterday on 295 students of the school of

commerce, accounts and finance, the school of law, and the veterinary college. Diplomas in other courses will be conferred on Wednesday next week. Honorary degrees were conferred on Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Barton Hepburn, former Senator Theodore E. Burton, T. Coleman Dupont, and Henry E. Towne.

NEW ORDER OF LIFE FORESEEN

King George Declares That a Victory in Peace Can Only Be Won by Unselfish Cooperation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LEICESTER, England (Tuesday)—The King and Queen arrived in Leicester today on one of many visits to industrial areas contemplated by Their Majesties. In acknowledging the address of the townspeople, the King said: "In all our historic past we have experienced no such time of strain and stress as during the last five years, but by the blessing of God and the united and heroic efforts of our people, our country is safe and our cause is victorious. To build upon the foundation of the past, a new order for our common life must be our task for the future. May we preserve our strength and renew those ideals of liberty and freedom for which we have fought. Only by unselfish cooperation of all classes can we win a victory in peace as we have in war."

DR. CONDON DECLINES POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CINCINNATI, Ohio—Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of Cincinnati schools, yesterday sent a message to Detroit, Michigan, declining to accept a similar position in that city. Doctor Condon had accepted the post and tendered his resignation here, but as factional differences over the appointment arose between the school board and the Mayor of Detroit, Doctor Condon decided to withdraw.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF STATE

BELGRADE, Serbia (Wednesday)—(French Wireless Service)—The French Minister here has informed the Belgrade Government that France has officially recognized the kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Filene's

Uncle Sam speaks!

THE end of the war did not end the government's interest in public and private finance and particularly in thrift.

THRIFT today means WISE SPENDING; getting the MOST FOR YOUR MONEY. This the Treasury Department is encouraging. One of its recent Bulletins states, significantly:

"The American public... have learned that charge accounts and instalment purchases involve additional expense to merchants which can only be paid by customers.... they know that by patronizing stores that sell for cash only or make a tangible distinction between cash sales and credit sales.... they avoid sharing the burden."

The underscores are ours. So far as we know this is the only large store which makes a "tangible difference between cash sales and credit sales."

THE Filene store, due to its policy of charging for service, has become a store with the low price advantages of a cash store and the convenience of a charge-account store. It is a happy combination. To cash customers it offers rock bottom prices. To charge customers it offers all the advantages of trading in a cash store, PLUS as much or as little service as they desire!

Here you buy merchandise—OR you buy merchandise plus service. You may buy one or both, but you are not asked to pay for both when you only want one!

NOTHING that we have done has been aimed at discouraging charge accounts. (As a matter of record we are opening new accounts daily and reopening old ones which have been closed.) We merely believe a store can operate more economically and give its customers lower prices when it separates the cost of service from the cost of merchandise.

IN FACT, we know these things are so, for we have proved during the first six months of this plan that the Filene store is serving its customers better—not part of them but ALL of them. We believe that BOTH our cash customers and our charge customers have benefited by the change; a change in general to which the United States Government now lends its official approval.

William Filene's Sons Co.

"The store where you get what you pay for, and pay only for what you get"

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

RAILWAY SHOP MEN
THREATEN STRIKE

Canadian Employees Notified
Unless Otherwise Instructed
Before Tuesday Next, Strike
Is Declared on Wednesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Following the ultimatum of the delegates representing No. 1 division Railway Shop Men of America, served upon the Canadian Railway Board, all the railway shop men throughout Canada have received notice that, unless they are otherwise instructed on or before Tuesday next, the morning shifts are not to go to work on Wednesday morning, and a strike is declared. It is known that tremendous efforts are being made behind the scenes to secure some adjustment and prevent this walk-out of 35,000 men.

Workers of the Dominion Textile Company have presented demands and threaten a strike if these are not conceded.

The deadlock is still on at the Canadian Vickers plant at Maisonneuve where 2000 are out, but conciliation is expected to effect a settlement of the strike in the plant of the Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company, where 2000 are out.

Riots in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Mob spirit dominated the downtown section of Winnipeg on Tuesday afternoon. The rioting developed gradually and became of such proportions that, at one time, it was estimated that several thousand people occupied the streets, sidewalks and windows of buildings centering at Main Street and Portage Avenue.

The city's business center was packed in solid ranks for two blocks. Repeated demands were made on the Mayor for martial law and the riot act, but the Mayor, after witnessing some of the scenes of the afternoon said he thought the special policemen could handle the agitators who he said he thought were promoting the rioting. He later gave out a statement urging all citizens to respect the new police and not assemble on the streets.

In the evening crowds assembled at numerous centers throughout the city but there were no police in evidence, the point traffic men around which the worst rioting had taken place during the afternoon, having been withdrawn, and no further violence was manifested, though predictions were frequent that martial law was again impending. All the barracks had double guards in the evening with many companies and cavalry standing at ease with equipment in place ready for instant call. The strike leaders addressed several gatherings in the city during the evening, of their partisans, and denied that strikers were responsible for the disorders of the day. It was the work of rowdies not our friends, the various speakers asserted, but they added that what else could be expected with no police force, referring to the dismissal of the union men.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Telegraph operators of the Canadian Press, Limited, at Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton, who have been out on strike for more than three weeks, returned to their keys yesterday afternoon, following satisfactory negotiations with the management. The operators were restored to their former status and agreed to refrain in future from any attempts to censor or alter news dispatches.

Government Asks for Investigation

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, was asked by the leader of the Opposition whether the government had any news regarding the serious conditions in the city of Winnipeg. In reply the Prime Minister said that the government had requested an investigation to be made as quickly as possible into the circumstances so that they might have reliable information. The latest information, added the Prime Minister, was to the effect that the conditions were quite disturbed. He added that the arrangements which had been made for coping with any difficulty that might arise were believed to be adequate.

Four arrests have been made by constables in connection with Tuesday's rioting. The men are said to be aliens.

Trades Unions Pledge Contributions

TORONTO, Ontario—Four local trades unions have pledged to the metal trades workers, who are still on strike here, the sum of \$5000, as a weekly contribution, and other unions are anticipating similar action. One union has pledged \$5 weekly per member and three others are giving a day's pay a week.

The strikers declare that their position is now stronger than ever. In addition all the metal workers now engaged in railway shops and factories, where the managements have agreed to the schedule, have assessed themselves a day's pay.

With regard to the threatened street railway strike on June 16, the company has taken steps to avert it by making application to the government for the appointment of a board of arbitration and conciliation under the Industrial Disputes Act and has named the Hon. F. H. Phlippen, K.C., as its representative on the board.

Order Restored in Saskatchewan

REGINA, Saskatchewan—All signs of a strike have disappeared in this province with the resumption of the

street car service in Saskatoon, and the ordering back to work, by the strike committee, of teamsters and express messengers in Regina. The Trades and Labor Council has declared itself satisfied that the idea of collective bargaining is recognized in Saskatchewan, and no legislation in that connection will be pressed for from the provincial government.

The Labor men charged that the Citizens Committee was collecting a large fund to aid volunteer militia units to reorganize on a pre-war basis. The Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks withdrew from the Trades and Labor Council on the ground that they would not be associated with the One Big Union movement.

All is quiet in Moosejaw, with the exception of a strike on the street car system there, but it was not called in sympathy with Winnipeg, its cause being that the company has so far not met the men's demands for higher wages and shorter hours.

UNITED STATES WHEAT
AND FLOUR MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Figures covering the wheat and flour movement throughout the United States for the week ending May 30, have been issued by the Food Administration Grain Corporation. They show: Receipts from farms, 2,567,000 bushels; against 2,033,000 bushels a year ago; total stocks in elevators and mills, 65,824,000 bushels, against 26,537,000 bushels, showing a decrease between May 23 and 30 this year of 8,665,000 bushels; flour produced, 2,071,000 barrels, against 1,233,000 barrels, making a total production of flour from July 1 to May 30 of 114,215,000 barrels, against 109,956,000 barrels.

REPORTS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the strike is not popular with telegraphers is evidenced by the comparatively small number who have obeyed the call to leave their keys. Although S. J. Koenekamp, president of the telegraphers' union, is optimistic concerning the increase and spread of the nation-wide strike, officials of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies insist that the union's report of the number of men out is greatly exaggerated. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union said yesterday he had received reports from their seven divisions and that traffic was clear and that very few men were absent, about 156 men out of more than 4000 and of these but 121 were affected by the order, and he did not believe that these men were out on strike necessarily.

Edward Reynolds, general manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, declared that the strike seemed to be breaking up, that men who had stayed out, came in late, apparently having thought better of their action. He forecast a speedy end of the strike.

QUESTION OF 44-HOUR WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

LONDON, England—At Caxton Hall a conference took place recently of representatives of the unions affiliated to the National Federation of General Workers. Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., presided. The proceedings, which were private, lasted three hours. Mr. J. O'Grady, secretary of the association, subsequently stated that the conference had decided that the federation should approach the Minister of Labor with a view to a representative conference in order to discuss the whole question of a 44-hour week for municipal workers. Other questions discussed by the conference were the hours of labor in gas works and chemical works and the periodical revision of wages in certain trades. It was decided that the federation should concentrate upon action with a view to securing that all increases in wages during the war should be consolidated into a permanent advance of wages.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Labor Minister has invited representatives of both sides concerned in the Lancashire cotton dispute to a joint conference, the date of which is to be fixed later.

LANCASHIRE COTTON DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

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FEDERATION VOTES
FOR DRY REPEAL

Lively Interchange of Views in
Labor Convention at Atlantic
City, in Which President
Samuel Gompers Takes Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The prohibition issue was launched in the American Federation of Labor convention by a resolution presented by John P. Frey of the International Moulders Journal, stating that the prohibition law was intended to deprive the workingman of his glass of beer and tended to destroy the Labor movement. It expressed disapproval and recommended a strong protest to Washington setting forth that 2.75 per cent beer should be exempted from the amendment. The committee on resolutions recommended concurrence.

James A. Duncan of Seattle was the first speaker in opposition. He expressed surprise that war-time prohibition and daylight saving should have been considered the prime questions at this convention. He was satisfied that the workers of the United States do not consider these the two great questions confronting them. If they should think it of vital importance to bring up the six-hour day, workers all over the United States would commend the action, but, as far as liquor was concerned, he had prepared a resolution against wiping out the prohibition amendment.

Prohibition Benefits

After two years' experience with prohibition in Seattle, Mr. Duncan said, the working people were better fed, better clothed and better housed. "We no longer fall for brewery interests, beer, or a trip to Washington. If we go to Washington, it is at the expense of the workers, in their interest, not at the expense of the brewers."

This was in reference to the free trip offered all delegates and their wives if they will go to Washington on Saturday to participate in the wet demonstration there.

"It is of more vital interest to the workers that the Espionage Act be wiped out than prohibition," continued Mr. Duncan. "We stand for every bit of prohibition we can get."

Another delegate from Seattle spoke of the great advantages the workers had derived from prohibition. J. B. Lennon of Illinois declared that his vote could not be cast for anyone who had worked in conjunction with the German-American Alliance during the war. "It has been the policy of this body to keep hands off, and I protest against any change," said Mr. Lennon.

Remarks by Mr. Gompers

Samuel Gompers said that, inasmuch as his name had been brought in, he would speak, although he had not intended to do so. "If you change the habits of the workingman, I don't know what may happen, but I am sure that since the Tsar's ukase abolished vodka there are more cases of alcoholism in Russia." The speaker then accused dry Seattle of making Bolshevik proposals for the United States. "For the first time in my whole life I am apprehensive of the future," Mr. Gompers concluded.

The convention was in a state of excitement that bordered on confusion by this time. John Walker of Illinois sought to pour oil on the waters by a compromise speech leaning toward a maintenance of the beer industry.

The roll call vote showed 26,475 in favor of the repeal and 4005 against. Throughout the steel pier convention hall literature for and against has been circulated. President Gompers was scored by one speaker for his attitude on the question. But when Delegate Frey in rebuttal declared that prohibition was the strongest element in the country today tending toward the bolshevism the delegates loudly applauded and then and there the passing of the resolution was assured.

Pan-American Aspect

Closer Relations Between Labor Men
of Two Continents Urged

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Closer relations between workmen

in North and South America were proposed in letters written by Samuel Gompers and by Labor officials in Chile and Peru which were read to the convention of the American Federation of Labor yesterday.

Cardenio Gonzalez, delegate of the Chilean federation to the convention, gave it as his opinion that "the diplomacy of governments does not truly represent the sentiment of the peoples and that we must work together for our own interest and for the welfare of the working classes."

A letter from the Peruvian Ambassador to the United States transmitted a testimonial to Mr. Gompers signed by Justo A. Cassaretto, Peruvian Labor leader.

Among many resolutions handed to the resolution committee was one signed, by each of the score of Negro delegates to the convention. In it they urged that "a square deal" be given colored skilled and unskilled laborers and that the federation favorably consider an application for an international charter for colored Labor. The resolution sets forth the position of colored Labor as being that the best interests of Labor generally can be conserved by a united organization which is not predicated upon "creed, sex or color, but rather shall be the common law and heritage of all."

The delegates insisted that the unscrupulous employers had exploited white organized Labor against colored unorganized Labor, when in many instances Negroes had been kept out of the field of organization.

John Golden, of the United Textile Workers, presented a report on the activities of the mission sent to Italy by the federation. He discussed alien Labor, political and industrial conditions and the work of the mission in combating the ideas of Italian defeatists and pacifists.

The report showed that Italian Labor leaders were anxious to cooperate with organized Labor in America.

BRITISH DAIRYMEN'S DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

LONDON, England—Over 5000 milk and dairy workers were represented at a special meeting of the dairy employees' section of the National Union of Vehicle Workers, which was held in the large hall of the Club and Institute Union, in London, when proposals were considered for increased pay, shorter hours, and improved conditions. The new charter put forward includes a flat rate of £5 a week for engine drivers, £4 a week for carriers, and £4 15s. for foremen; equal pay for equal work for male and female employees; 11 days' annual holiday after 12 months' service, and seven days' holiday after six months' service, with full pay; and a decreased working day. A continuance of the system of one delivery a day in the dairy trade, which was successfully adopted during the war, is also included in the program, and on this subject the Minister of Food is to be approached.

Mr. H. A. James, N.U.V.W. president, supported by Mr. A. Harvey, and Mr. G. B. Ford, and after hearing speeches by these gentlemen, the meeting enthusiastically adopted the new proposals, which will be submitted forthwith to the Metropolitan Dairymen's Association and other employers.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Delegates representing 23 building trade organizations of Boston demanded a wage of \$1 an hour and a 40-hour week at a conference with Mayor Andrew J. Peters and 21 employers at City Hall yesterday. Though each side testified to the gravity of the building construction situation, no special effort at conciliation seemed to be in evidence. The employers say the demands of the building trades cannot be accepted.

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COOPERATION
IN INDUSTRIES

Secretary Redfield, in an Address
in Cleveland, Ohio,
Forecasts Closer Fellowship

CLEVELAND, Ohio—In an address delivered here yesterday before the Cleveland Advertising Club, William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, discussing problems of reconstruction, said, in part:

"The problems with which the United States has to deal differ, both in kind and degree, from those which trouble Europe. The great industrial districts of Belgium and northern France were not only overrun, but ravaged. In some part the industrial buildings were destroyed; in larger part the equipment was stolen; in complete degree the materials and finished products were taken. The manufacturer of those countries, as he goes back to the site where his industry once flourished, finds no materials with which to work, no stocks from whose sale he may recoup his weakened finances, sometimes no machinery with which to work, sometimes no factory to contain his machinery."

"The manufacturer in Great Britain is not in quite so hard a case, for his factory is physically intact. It may, indeed, have been made over for war purposes and require renewal and rearrangement ere it can readily serve the needs of peace. His plant may have been diverted from its original purpose and he may have been caused to specialize in lines with which before the war he was unfamiliar. He may have the task of rearrangement—restoration—rather than that of physical reconstruction. He will find difficulty, too, in obtaining a supply of raw materials, not so serious as his brethren across the Channel, perhaps, but still still find it necessary to pay prices higher than any of which he ever dreamed for the material he needs."

"Months ago it was said in this country that with us reconstruction was a state of mind, and now that we are in the second half of the year since the armistice and are coming near to a peace we see that this is very largely true. We have not the physical problems of France and Belgium. Our buildings and their equipment are intact. Our organizations have rather been enlarged than destroyed. Some of our factories, indeed, find themselves, for reasons arising from the war, with productive capacity greater than is now convenient; but even in these cases men look hopefully to the time in the near future when trade—both domestic and foreign—will absorb their output. We have had to provide for the coming home of our troops, but after all that process has gone on rapidly, quietly, and with but little disturbance, and today the amount of unemployment in the land is not serious and is undoubtedly growing less. On every side one notices the gradual picking up, as we call it, of commerce. Retail trade is good. The stock market is enthusiastic. The men of finance speak cheer-

fully. All bodes well for the United States. Our rearrangement, our readjustment, is drawing to the close of its first stage. If the progress continues for a few months more, little in our industrial and commercial structure will show that within a year it was substantially all concentrated on the dreadful task of war."

"I should like to see, and I believe America tends strongly to see, Capital forget to dwell upon its legal and technical rights and begin to think upon its opportunities of leadership. I should like to see, and I believe we shall come to see, Labor, waiving no rights, recognize in candor the helpful spirit and earnest purpose of leaders of Capital to meet them in a fair spirit of equity. I have been deeply impressed with the sense of justice that lay beneath the earnest purposes of Labor leaders, and I am convinced that if and when industry recognizes, as I think it is beginning better to recognize, the common fellowship that exists between them, we shall cease to worry as to whether Labor unions are responsible before the law, whether they may sue or be sued, whether damages can be collected against them, and about other 'similar questions.'"

NEW JAPANESE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Steamships belonging to Mitsui & Co., a large industrial firm in the Orient, will establish direct service between New Orleans and Kobe, Japan, and Hong Kong and Shanghai, China, beginning Nov. 1, according to official announcement by A. S. Sasabe, representative of the steam navigation department of Mitsui & Co., who is in New Orleans obtaining wharf accommodations for the steamers and office room for the company's agent, Mitsui & Co., which has 80 freight steamers in service, will bring Japanese and Chinese raw products to New Orleans and carry back steel and cotton.

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NEW JAPANESE SERVICE</

WASTEFUL METHOD OF COAL-MINING

Mr. Sidney Webb Says Root-Causes of British Inefficiency in Coal Supply Are Extravagance and Private Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. Sidney Webb, a member of the commission, the well-known writer on economic subjects, and chief author of the Fabian scheme of nationalization, was the first witness before the Coal Commission on April 29.

Mr. Webb maintained that the root-cause of the relative inefficiency of the British coal supply was its foundation of private profit-making. In the words of Sir Richard Redmayne, the present system of coal mining and coal distribution was "extravagant and wasteful" alike as regarded human life and personal development, the Nation's coal and the expense to the consumer. The present system—or absence of system—made the management of coal mining, the marketing of the coal and its retail distribution, the sport of individual enterprise and competition for profit, without union or aim, each of the jostling rivals seeking or being pestered by private gain and not public service. Only national ownership could meet the necessities of the position.

Supports Nationalization

Mr. Webb urged nationalization (1) as the only means of adequately improving the position of the miners with regard to housing, accidents, special disease, and infantile mortality; (2) as the only means of dealing economically and efficiently with the Nation's coal resources; and (3) as the only means of insuring that coal was supplied to consumers with regularity and at the lowest cost.

Referring to the proposal to merge collieries into one gigantic capital trust, Mr. Webb urged that the result of this would be to commit both the industrial and the domestic consumer to the tender mercies of the monopolist, who would have no other interest than to charge the utmost price that the traffic would bear. Any such proposal would meet with the most strenuous opposition from the Miners' Federation and the Labor Party, and would be so universally unpopular as to bring down the strongest government.

Witness went in some detail into the question of compensation under nationalization and estimated that the amount of government stock that would be issued might be between two and three hundred million pounds, subject to a considerable recoupment by the railway administration in respect of trucks taken over.

Mr. Webb went into details concerning the plan of management under a nationalization scheme. At the head of the whole administration and directly responsible to the House of Commons there must be a Minister of Mines. The minister should have the counsel and criticism of a permanent authoritative coal council, and the principal branches of the Ministry of Mines should be those dealing with safety and health, research, scientific costing, equipment and stores and the allocation of the coal supply. Existing coal districts should each be administered by a district superintendent, to be appointed by the Ministry of Mines, and should be assisted by the local coal council. The executive management of each pit would be as at present in the hands of a responsible officer appointed by the Ministry of Mines, with the advice of the local mines council. He should have the counsel and criticism of a pit committee, made up of the principal managerial officers of the mines and representatives of the employees.

Replying to a question put by the chairman as to whether Mr. Webb

considered a Minister of Mines should be appointed for a term of years, like a Judge, Mr. Webb replied: "I am a Democrat, and I think it is indispensable that the Nation's coal mines in the last resort should be governed like every other part of the Nation's administration by the House of Commons, and I know of no other way of securing that than by a Ministry responsible to the House of Commons for the time being. The Ministry ought to be liable to have a vote of censure moved in the House of Commons, and for the whole Ministry to be brought down, if the censure is carried. I hold that view very strongly on constitutional grounds; that any attempt to secure independent administration of mines would mean that the control of the Nation over that administration would be so much weaker."

Replying to a question, Mr. Webb said he considered that one of the great advantages to be derived from the nationalization of coal mines was that the supply of coal would come to be regarded more and more as a public service. He believed the nationalization of the coal supply would prove as financially profitable as the post office had done.

Asked by Mr. A. J. Balfour if the scheme which he (Mr. Webb) had outlined, would satisfy the miners of Great Britain as represented by the Miners' Federation, Mr. Webb replied that he thought they would find that the miners would accept it as a great improvement and give it a trial. That, however, was only his speculation.

Asked if he thought it would be possible to divorce the management of mines from political interests, Mr. Webb replied in the affirmative. And when questioned further how this could be, if the Ministry was to be responsible to the House of Commons, Mr. Webb said he thought it would be possible to make the appointments in a very much more unbiased way than a good many appointments were now made under private enterprise, and to make them really free from political bias.

Mr. Graham Wallis, professor of political science, University of London, was next called. Dealing with the question of nationalization from a purely administrative point of view, he said that one of the most obvious administrative dangers was the possibility of the mining service getting into politics, and posts and promotions being given as rewards for political work.

Dangers of Nationalization

Another danger was that the service might become corrupted in the ordinary sense, and posts be sold by those who had the power to fill them. The appointments and promotions of manual workers to a service so large and complex as the coal industry would be a comparatively new problem which would have to be carefully inquired into, as soon as nationalization was decided upon, and continuously watched during its development.

Prof. J. H. Jones, lecturer on social economics at Glasgow University, said there was a strong prima facie case for nationalization, but at the same time it was possible that nationalization in practice would prove a disappointment to the workers. They would find that what were now regarded as grievances were in part evils inherent in the work. Nor would a change of ownership necessarily mean a rise in the standard of living, and state control would impose more irksome discipline than private control.

In the case of Scotland, witness proposed that the industry should be nationalized. He pointed out that the Scottish coal field was not only remote from others, but that it seemed fairly representative, in the sense that it contained old and costly mines as well as new and prosperous ones, and many seams yet to be opened. The South Wales coal fields, for technical reasons, presented a more difficult problem, and he proposed that it should be controlled by a cartel or mining board, on which equal representation should be given to employers, workpeople, consumers, and the State.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE STILL MAINTAINED

Western Union Official Reports Only 166 Operators of That Company Quit in the United States — Burleson Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information reaching Washington through government and other agencies indicates that the national strike of telegraph operators did not attain anything like the proportions yesterday that S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, predicted for the opening day.

In Washington, where telegraph business is heavy because of government and diplomatic messages, the Western Union did not lose a single operator, according to W. R. Williams, manager for the District of Columbia. The Postal Telegraph Company, however, was affected seriously, and accepted business subject to delay. The public and the government were able to send over the lines of one company or the other the usual volume of messages.

"I am informed that only 166 operators employed by the Western Union quit in the whole country," said Mr. Williams. "In this office not an operator, clerk, or messenger obeyed the strike order. We had more business than usual today, due, I presume, to the strike of employees of the other company, but we cleared everything in the usual time."

At the Post Office Department the strike was not considered serious. In a statement issued by A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, it was asserted that telegraphic service had not been delayed.

"The present strike is wholly unjustified," Mr. Burleson said. He charges that the report of discrimination against employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Atlanta, Georgia, which is given as the reason for the national strike, has been proved untrue and that of only seven employees dismissed none was dismissed for union affiliation.

Answering criticism of his action in returning the companies to private operation during the remainder of the period of federal control, Mr. Burleson said:

"This was necessary so that the companies again could take up their own operations when the period of government control ends and could resume full control of their properties with as little confusion and disturbance as possible, and further so that they could promptly take steps to protect their finances from the consequences of too sudden action on the part of State utilities commissions in the change of rates which had been fixed during the period of government control."

It was stated by John C. Koons, First Assistant Postmaster-General, that the responsibility of the Government had not been diminished by the restoration of private operation and that the Government must approve any settlement with the strikers that any company might wish to make. But it was not conceded that

the strikers had any grievances which the Government could recognize at this time.

Situation in Chicago

Both Companies Say Strike Is Failure — Union Officials Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies declared yesterday that the strike declared by the Commercial Telegraphers Union of America was not proving successful. Thirty-eight employees of the Western Union in Chicago went out. E. T. Jones, chief operator in Chicago, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Eight of these he said were girls. E. W. Collins, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, said that about one-third of the 300 operators in Chicago went out on strike. He declared the Postal company was under about as much inconvenience as a storm would cause. The company was accepting messages subject to delay last night.

The following statement was given to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Mr. Collins:

"We were agreeably surprised because we were so little crippled by the strike. Our business moved with reasonable promptness and was not delayed more than during an average storm. One-third of our force in Chicago walked out on Wednesday morning. We have not gained any nor lost any since, nor have we made any effort to recruit any men in the place of the strikers. The police were slow in rounding up this morning and as a consequence some of our operators were intimidated on the streets and in the lobby of the building and told to stay away. Some of them called up and made such statements to us and declared they would report Thursday morning for duty. I figure that the crisis of the strike has been reached. Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Kentucky; Indianapolis, Indiana; and St. Louis, Missouri, are normal."

The absentees at the Western Union office in Chicago where there are 2134 employees in the operating office, were fewer yesterday than for some time, Mr. Jones declared. He reiterated the statement of Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, that but 166 employees of the entire system of the Western Union are out. He said the Western Union had an organization of its own, known as the Association of Western Union Employees, and that the C. T. U. A. had no influence over them. He declared the C. T. U. A. would not succeed in the present strike, and said the Western Union was not feeling the strike at all.

S. J. Koenekamp, international president of the C. T. U. A. claimed that about 600 operators and 200 messenger boys were out in Chicago. He said the first day of the strike was more successful than he expected. He claimed that 200 men had walked out at the Western Union offices and 300 at the Postal Telegraph office here. The strikers held a meeting yesterday afternoon, appointed pickets and started to canvass the homes of Western Union men in an attempt to get them to strike. The strike has not yet gathered its full strength, Mr. Koenekamp said, and he added that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers would walk out on June 16. He declared that it would take a hard fight on the part of the union to win the strike.

POLICY OF GENERAL STRIKE IS PLANNED

French Confédération Announces Meeting of Representatives of British, French, Italian, and Belgian Syndicates on the Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Negotiations between the metal workers on strike and the employers have temporarily failed. The executive of the Confédération Générale du Travail met last night for a consideration of the situation. In a manifesto issued by the confédération, a protest is made against "governmental complicity and intimidation and repressive measures in the course of preparation."

The protest is also made at the press threats against the strikers, and immediate action by the government for dealing with the alleged constant rise in the cost of living is demanded.

A later manifesto by the confédération announces a meeting on Saturday next of representatives of British, French, Italian and Belgian syndicates for the settlement of a general international policy and the discussion of the possibility of a general strike.

Mr. Clemenceau conferred yesterday with Albert Clavell, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Colliard, Minister of Labor, and Generals Berdoulat, Mordacq and others on measures arising out of the strike situation. The decision was taken to adopt all precautions necessary to insure railway service, should the railwaymen join the movement.

At the Suez Canal Workers Return

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At the end of four weeks the strikers on the Suez Canal have resumed work on the conditions offered them before the strike began. Not for a single day has traffic been interrupted on the canal.

General Strikes in Rome and Genoa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—General strikes are announced in Rome and Genoa and disorders occurred at Naples yesterday.

Discussion in L'Homme Libre

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—L'Homme Libre in discussing the strike situation states that the crisis through which France is passing is nothing but a miscarried attempt at a general international manifestation

more political than professional in character.

The working-class associations of France, Great Britain, and Italy were, it is said, resolved on a collective demonstration but at the last minute the British Labor Party announced its unreadiness to support the manifestation, which, it said, should be adjourned to a date not later than the end of July.

This was the cause of an uncertain fluctuating attitude on the part of the Confédération Générale du Travail and of hesitation which was still manifest. The paper goes on to warn the French proletariat against playing a part which would carry out the designs of Germany. To manacle freedom of labor and claim equality of treatment for the international proletariat at this juncture would be, it declares, solely to Germany's advantage.

STRIKE SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—According to a statement by George W. Ribble, general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company for the southeastern states only 175 of the employees of the company struck yesterday in this territory, though union leaders claim that 100 per cent of the Postal force walked out.

The point most affected on the postal wires was Columbia, South Carolina, according to the company. Birmingham, Alabama, and Augusta, Georgia, also were badly affected. The Postal was accepting all messages subject to delay.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, whose unionized telegraphers struck a week ago, continued to accept business practically as usual, excepting at a few points in the southeast territory. Union leaders claim that additional Western Union employees joined the strikers yesterday.

DEMANDS INSISTED UPON

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—A contest to the finish between the Worcester Gaslight Company and its employees, who went on strike on Tuesday, is the intention of the employees, according to a statement made by the officers of the union in a conference with Secretary Supple of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today. The employees declared they have nothing to arbitrate and that the company must comply with all the demands for an eight-hour day and an increase of pay. The company has granted part of the demands.

A STANDARD EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—All the big shops of this city have adopted a standard eight-hour day for their employees. The big Cockshutt plant, the Verity Company and the Massey-Harris factory are among those which have established the new hours of labor.

TEACHERS' UNIONS IN CALIFORNIA

Eight Cities in State Have Locals in the American Federation of Labor and a State Organization Now Has Been Effectuated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Agitation for marked increases in the salaries of school-teachers is going on in all parts of the Pacific Coast, and in many instances substantial advances in salaries are being made by the school authorities. In California an important factor in the plans for the improvement of the economic status of the public school teaching profession is the formation of teachers' unions that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, although the fundamental program of these unions is much broader than merely advancing the financial compensation of the teachers.

Following the formation of teachers' unions in several cities of the State, a California State Federation of Teachers has now been organized. Unions have been organized in eight cities in the State, some cities having more than one union, San Francisco and Los Angeles being among the cities organized.

The idea has been expressed by the State Federation that there should be a relation of practical brotherhood and helpful cooperation between the teachers in the public schools and the workers in the other branches of human activity, and it is believed by many of the promoters of the organization that in this new field of "unionism" will be found a distinctive and decidedly healthful influence in the solution of the whole industrial and economic problem. While the teachers' unions will not use the strike as a weapon to enforce their ideas, it is felt that the fact that they are affiliated with the other labor unions of the cities where they are located, and also with the American Federation of Labor, will do much to break down the idea of class distinction and the belief that one form of human service is more respectable than another. It is stated that there are now nearly 100 teachers' unions in the United States that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

OPEN HEARING ON BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Senator Clayton R. Lusk, chairman of the legislative committee to investigate bolshevism, has announced an open session at the City Hall today.



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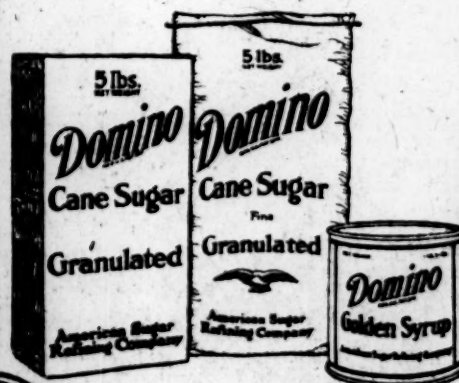
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FRENCH ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION

Question Considered of How Far France Might Be Able to Follow American Example in Anti-Liquor Legislation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It is, of course, inevitable that thoughtful people in France, and perhaps many others who may not be so much thoughtful as materially interested, should be keenly attracted to the struggle that has been proceeding in the United States on the question of "wet" or "dry." The American model, in general, has a great attraction for France in these days. It is no doubt regarded as much less practicable for general application in Latin countries than it was in the early days of enthusiasm, with the American entry into the war and the Americans taking possession of French ports, and various inland constructions, and quickly putting them to rights in the American way and from the war point of view.

France has seen many things American in recent times which she thinks she will not, and many others she would like to make up, she recognizes that the most imperative demand upon her is a greater efficiency on the part of her people, her workers. At the same time she has appreciated the great efficiency of the Americans in her midst, something better than she had seen before, and she has carefully noted the limitations placed upon Americans in the matter of what are euphemistically termed refreshments. France would need to be far more stupid than she is if she did not recognize how great an obstacle alcohol is to efficiency.

Changed Attitude to Drink

The fact is recognized, and at this moment various very responsible persons are referring to alcohol in every form as "the curse of the country" in a way that they would not have done five years ago—might not have dared to do—and such bodies as the National League Against Alcohol are working strenuously for their object. But when the question is plainly put to one interested in this French movement and in close sympathy with it as to how far France might possibly be able to follow the American example toward absolute dryness, the answer, even from an optimist, is that it cannot be done in this generation. And special reasons are given for this, the first being that France is older than the United States, has her habits fastened more firmly, like veritable traditions, is less inclined to new enthusiasms, whatever their quality; that again a large part of her country and its people are devoted to wine-growing and have been so for many centuries; that again there are the vested interests which will be most difficult to shake; that in the way of human weakness and error the American example and all its efficiency makes less appeal to France now than it did two years ago. That again, in the same lamentable, but poor human way, it is to be feared that ideals have slumped somewhat in victory and that, with the idea of enjoyment for the moment, there is a strong tendency to revert to old, bad ways.

In this matter, as in so many others, the government adopting policies of mere expediency in the war, forced on by what appeared necessities, has placed itself in a difficult position for reform, and is now assailed with demands for the lessening of restrictions. However, these are but fleeting aspects of a question that is vitally great to a France that would leap to a higher greatness, and they represent the views of some of the careful students of the problem and workers in it associated with such movements and organizations as have been named.

Private Interests Manifest

In the Chamber the question comes up fitfully, and rarely, for any practical and practical discussion. The Socialists say that Parliament always takes up the alcohol question when it has nothing else on hand, and never at any other time. The private interests are very manifest in the Chamber. Moreover, it appears that whenever this question is taken up in the Chamber in any form, a singular capacity or tendency toward bungling is manifest. A striking example of this tendency has just been furnished. The bill for the temporary régime of alcohol, as it has been called, the simple object of which is to get rid in the best and safest way of the large stocks of industrial alcohol that the state accumulated in the war, has again before the Chamber and has for the time being made a somewhat ignominious departure therefrom.

The bill was never a masterpiece of proposed legislation, but a badly conceived, badly drafted, thing of which it would be flattering to say even that it was better than nothing. It has been properly condemned by wise and discriminating authorities, newspaper and otherwise, but it is persisted in. While pretending that its object was to direct all its supplies toward industrial purposes, pure and simple, of such alcohol as is called industrial, it threatens to turn quantities of it in the drinking direction, so that thus the state would be directly favoring intemperance.

However, discussion upon the first article of the new bill had hardly begun in the Chamber than a deputy rose to point out that a governmental decree which had been recently issued authorized the manufacture of alcohol from figs, dates, carob beans, and dried fruits of any origin. This point, which seemed to have been largely overlooked beforehand, caused some astonishment, for it was made to appear to those who are in favor of the severe limitation of the consumption of alcohol that it is not enough for the State to put into circulation some 20,000,000 liters of alcohol from the stocks in hand, but that here it was favoring the manufacture of alcohol by other means and, as it was declared, thus becoming a propagator of intemperance. At the same time that it forbade the importation of natural alcohols from the colonies it left the way open for the manufacture of alcohol from dried fruit, wherever the latter might come from, even from abroad. The question at once arose as to whether figs and other fruits in France were contemplated by this order, and if so, why, instead of making alcohol from them, should they not be used for food; and it was asked if France at this moment was so very rich in food products that she could afford to transform some of them into alcohol.

Government's Bad Bargain

When the matter was put in this way to the Chamber it was evidently much stirred, insisted upon investigation, and in the middle of a sitting was suspended, while the Minister of Agriculture, who had signed the decree, was asked for an explanation. The latter was produced in due course, and itself created some further surprise. The Minister said that there were stocks of figs and carob beans, which were regarded as being a fair substitute for oats in the feeding of animals, and which were decaying on the wharves of French ports and in the storehouses, that these products could not be used without danger to either human or animal consumption, and that in order to avoid a total loss on the goods it had been considered in effect that the best thing to do would be to convert a bad bargain into a bad use and throw this new alcohol into the country. That was plainly the effect of the decree which authorized the distillation of these condemned products.

Another question which arose from this remarkable state of affairs was as to how it was possible for the Minister of Agriculture alone to issue such a decree as this, and why had he not consulted the Finance Minister who was mostly concerned with these alcohol questions at the present time; and when the importation of alcohol from abroad was to be definitely forbidden, how did it come about that the importation of products from abroad, meant for the production of alcohol, was permitted? The feeling was very strong upon these points, and the bill was sent back to the commission whence it came, while the unfortunate decree was canceled.

The Temps is the strongest advocate of the limitation of alcohol in France, but nevertheless it views with a little apprehension the American decision, saying that America is going to be a total abstainer, and Mahomet himself was scarcely more rigorous. It says that the movement, of course, is not directed against France, but that, nevertheless, France must be the greatest sufferer, since one of the best products of French soil must be banished from the cities of the United States if the decision is to be carried through.

UNITY OF ACTION IN THE LILLE DISTRICT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The chambers of commerce of Lille, Roubaix and Tourcoing have adopted some interesting resolutions. The first of these which emanates from the three united chambers of commerce, declares, first of all, that the actual administrative system which is complicated, and lacks cohesion, is harmful to the interests of the "discouraged and disconcerted" populations. The chambers add:

"It is high time, if dangerous excitement is to be avoided, to concentrate scattered energy and to assemble the dispersed activities under a unique authority which must be both powerful and autonomous, and which will guide, act, conduct, and command, whilst reserving to itself the rights of a central power."

"Unity of action, and unity of direction are as indispensable in the economic as they were in the military domain, and they must be exercised even in the sphere of the regions to be restored."

"The government, which has just recognized this necessity for Alsace-Lorraine, should in duty bound show at least an equal solicitude for the pillaged and ravaged departments, which have paid the ransom of France."

The chambers further urge: "That a governor or high commissioner of the liberated regions, with headquarters in Lille and directly responsible to the president of the council, shall be charged with the general administration during the period of restoration."

"That all the public services dependent on this administration shall come under his authority; and that he may unite all the necessary powers for economic, industrial, and agricultural reconstruction."

"That he shall appoint his own personnel—regulate the organization of his administration, and direct and coordinate its working."

"That he alone shall take the initiative in preparing and proposing all decrees, resolutions, and regulations, and in asking for an accounting credit; and that consequently all the administrative bodies of reconstruction, with headquarters in Paris, may be suppressed or be transferred to the liberated regions."

Another resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Lille treats of the payment of an indemnity by Germany for the regions which its armies have devastated.

DEPORTATIONS FROM INDIA

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—Replying to questions in the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi, Sir William Vincent, Home Member of the Government of

India, said: "The policy to be followed in repatriating enemy subjects now interned in India must obviously conform to the policy to be followed throughout the Empire as a whole, but as at present advised, the intention of the Government of India is that all enemy subjects now interned in India should be repatriated, save in a few exceptional cases where such action would be impracticable or cruel. The intention of the Government of India is that allied or neutral shipping should not be used for repatriating enemy subjects. No Turkish prisoners of war domiciled in the occupied territories of Mesopotamia are now being repatriated to Mesopotamia. German and Austrian civilian prisoners of war interned in India will be repatriated as soon as possible, subject to the considerations as to shipping, already mentioned. All other prisoners of war will probably remain interned until peace is signed, and will then be repatriated as soon as shipping is available."

TYNDALE MONUMENT LEFT UNSCATHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There is at Villvorde, near Brussels, a monument to the great Englishman and martyr, William Tyndale, translator of the Bible. On its low flat base are inscriptions in English, French, and Flemish, and the German invaders of Belgium, with their known propensity for vandalism, have had ample opportunity, during four years of occupation, to damage or remove the monument. On the other hand, Tyndale, by virtue of his peculiar association with Germany, may have found special favor in the militant German's eyes.

William Tyndale was a native of Gloucester, but his sympathy with the new learning aroused suspicion, and he removed to London. Finding it, however, impossible to complete his translation of the New Testament and the Pentateuch, upon which his fame with posterity rests, he removed to Hamburg and later to Cologne, and hence became identified with the Continent. He began his printing in 1523 in the very city which now forms the headquarters of the British army of occupation on the Rhine. Following the signing of the armistice, inquiry was made on foot as to the fate of the monument, and it now appears that it shows no signs of material injury. Owing, however, to the absence of any protecting fence, the inscriptions, which were lightly cut, have become very indistinct, and may have to be cleaned and regilt.

PARK FOR CHILDREN OPENED IN ADELAIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Adelaide is surrounded by playgrounds. Its unique circle of parks, whose turf is dotted by sports teams throughout the whole year, affords much-prized facilities for the devotees of lacrosse, football, cricket, hockey, tennis, croquet, and all other outdoor attractions. Yet, not so long ago, the tree-girt capital of South Australia did not boast a playground exclusively for the children.

Now, through the thoughtful generosity of the Mayor, Mr. C. J. Glover, there is, amid the picturesque spaces of the southern reserve, a model little rendezvous where the children may play. Mr. Glover decided to build the playground instead of giving the citizens a ball, which was a possible alternative to his plan. This children's park is an inspiring war memorial.

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THEN AND NOW IN BRITISH AIR WORK

Some Striking Figures Are Given of the Developments in Air Force Since Outbreak of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The amount of progress made in aircraft work during the past four years by Great Britain, much of which is proving of direct potential utility in civil flying, is indicated in a recent statement from the British Air Ministry published in the form of a White Paper.

On Aug. 5, 1914, the British air service consisted of a naval wing known as the R. N. A. S.; a military wing, known as the R. F. C., and a central flying school. The naval wing comprised an airship squadron and three aeroplanes and seaplane squadrons, with a total of 93 machines. The military wing comprised four aeroplanes squadrons, with a total of 179 machines. The two wings had a total combined personnel of 197 officers and 1647 other ranks.

On the conclusion of the armistice there was a total of 199 training squadrons, and the pupils under instruction, inclusive of cadets, numbered 30,000. The number of pilots trained and graduated as efficient for active service was 21,957.

In a survey of the work of the royal air force in various theaters, the report reveals something of the effect of the formation of the independent air force on the German dispositions.

Effect on German Air Force

The German high command, it states, was compelled to recall at least 20 fighting squadrons from the western front, and to immobilize a large number of ground troops to man anti-aircraft batteries and an elaborate system of searchlights and balloon barrages. In fact, the policy was so successful that when the armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, it was intended to increase the independent force from 10 squadrons to a total of 48 squadrons by the end of May, 1919.

Dealing with the naval operations, the report mentions that by July, 1918, 70 aeroplanes were being carried by the feet as part of the battle equipment, and at the time of the declaration of the armistice, there were no fewer than 39 seaplane and 26 aeroplane stations round the British

coast and in the Mediterranean, engaged on patrol duty. By November, 1918, there were 103 airships in service, with a personnel of 580 officers and 6534 other ranks.

The advance made in air photography has been remarkable. The first successful air photograph was taken in November, 1914, of the village of Neuve Chapelle. During the early experimental stages, photographs were taken at an altitude of 3000 feet, but the rapid development of anti-aircraft fire has forced the aerial photographer to an altitude of 22,000 feet.

During the first month that the photographic section operated in France only 40 negatives were taken. During October, 1918, 23,247 negatives were exposed; and approximately 650,000 prints were issued.

The photographic section in 1914 consisted of two officers and three other ranks. Their outfit comprised two cameras and a portable box of developing chemicals. The photographic personnel at the present day consists of 250 officers and 3000 other ranks distributed throughout all theaters in which photographic work is carried out, and a large training school of photography has been formed at Farnborough. Up to September of 1918 as many as 5,287,826 prints of aerial photographs had been issued by the Air Service in the field.

Advances in Wireless

At the outbreak of war the use of wireless telegraphy in connection with aircraft was in its infancy. Only one of the machines which left with the original expeditionary force was fitted with wireless apparatus, which was not employed until some stable condition was reached on the Alsne, when work in conjunction with the artillery was started. From this time onward wireless grew very rapidly, and every battery was gradually equipped with a wireless receiving station; at the end of 1916 there were about 2000 Air Service wireless operators and mechanics, and by the end of 1917 this number had increased to approximately 3760.

The earliest experiments in wireless telephony were carried out between Farnborough and Brooklands, but it was not until 1917 that anything like an efficient set was designed and demonstrated in the air.

About this time night bombing machines in France were fitted with C. W. transmitters, and this means of communication, which had a range of about 75 miles, proved of great value in reporting lighted enemy

aerodromes and other suitable targets.

At the end of the war there were about 80 C. W. wireless stations maintained by the R. A. F. in France alone, providing communications between various units in the field. There were also several hundred battery stations. To meet the steadily increasing demands for trained officers and operators, a training school was started in 1916, with about 30 officer pupils and 500 other ranks. This school finally numbered 152 officers and 2400 other ranks under instruction. The wireless branch consisted of approximately 520 officers and 6200 other ranks.

In conclusion the report mentions that the government of the United States has paid a striking tribute to the British air service by adopting its system of training, and the first 500 American officer cadets went through the School of Military Aeronautics at Oxford. The R. A. F., it is stated, has also assisted the French Government to a considerable extent in training French pilots. The report also places on record the assistance tendered in the aerial war effort by the British dominions and the Allies.

LONDON NIGHT-BAKING INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The committee appointed by the Minister of Labor to inquire into night baking in the bread-baking and confectionery trade, and to report whether it is desirable in the interests of those engaged in the trade and of the community that the practice should be abolished or modified, held a preliminary meeting recently at the Ministry of Labor. The executive of the Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers had passed a resolution asking for the inquiry to be in public and also that it should be on national lines. Mr. Jack Jones, M. P., a member of the committee, stated that he had no objection to the inquiry being held in public. He also thought it should be on national and not local lines. It would be necessary for the findings of the committee to be followed by legislation, otherwise the inquiry would be useless. If there should be a decision to modify or abolish night baking, Mr. Jones said, the trouble would be not so much with the big bakers, who would no doubt

loyally accept the decision of the committee, but with the smaller men, such as the Jew bakers in the East End of London who bake day and night and supply the public with new and hot bread at any time.

JUGO-SLAV ATTITUDE DURING THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A communication from Spalato to the Jugo-Slav Press Bureau in Paris states that an important Austrian official document found after the collapse of the Hapsburg monarchy successfully refutes Italian assertions to the effect that the Jugo-Slav population of Dalmatia was faithful to Austria during the war.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian Army, Conrad von Hotzendorf, in his letter No. 2407 of Feb. 11, 1918, addressed to Prince von Hohenlohe wrote as follows:

"The supreme command learns from an official and confidential source that the notables and intelligent population of the Dalmatian islands are imbued with the idea of a greater Serbia. An active propaganda is being conducted by the Bishop Manlich and the priest Orlicich, as well as by the clergy. Before the mobilization all displayed sympathy for the Serbs and were longing to be reunited with Serbia. The people are, of course, under their influence. The teachers poison the minds of the children by a political and national education. The war cannot modify this situation. The government officials are likewise contaminated by this Pan-Serbian propaganda. The arrests made in the beginning of the war are ineffective, for the people found guilty of high treason are reprieved by the courts. Thus encouraged, the priests and the teachers continue their revolutionary action, driving the military to desertion and leading a campaign against the war loan."

PLAN TO BENEFIT FISHERMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Admiralty have under consideration a project to benefit fishermen who served in the war. It is proposed to form a commercial company in which fishermen will be shareholders. The Treasury will be called upon to lend the money necessary to start the business and 400 trawlers and drifters built by the Admiralty during the war for mine-sweeping and patrol work will be handed over to the fishermen as part of the enterprise. There is no intention of competing with other companies and the Admiralty does not propose to make any profit out of the scheme.



To locate an engine knock many mechanics use a stethoscope, which tells them what bearing, piston or other part needs attention

The causes of engine knocks—and how to prevent them

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ple of Veedol taken after an identical test. Sediment is reduced 86%.

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Drain oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Drain all kerosene. To remove kerosene remaining in the engine refill with one quart of Veedol. Turn the engine over about ten times, then drain mixture of kerosene and oil and refill to proper level with correct grade of Veedol.

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JOURNALISTS' NEW
CENTER IN PARISMr. Capus Describes Maison des
Journalistes, and Mr. Poincaré
Cross to Founder, Mr. GeringerBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—A year or more ago several hundred journalists belonging to all parties, and all the leading lights of the profession, grouped themselves with the view of founding in Paris a house rather similar to the Maison des Etudiants Américains, which would, so to speak, be the home of French journalists. On March 23, 1918, on the very day when the long-range German guns began firing on Paris, Mr. Pierre Geringer, one of the leading writers of La Presse, explained to Mr. Poincaré his idea of creating a center where journalists could meet and work, and also enjoy the advantages of a good restaurant at reasonable prices. Mr. Poincaré immediately expressed his interest in the idea, and took an active part in helping Mr. Geringer to develop his scheme.

A committee was formed, presided over by Mr. Alfred Capus, who, besides being an Academician, is also one of the editors of Le Figaro; and a few weeks later the necessary accommodation was found at 30 Rue Louis le Grand. The house was artistically furnished, thanks to the generous good will of many large commercial establishments. The restaurant was also suitably fitted up, and just before Easter the President of the Republic was asked to inaugurate it.

Mr. Poincaré, accompanied by General Pénion, arrived at the Rue Louis le Grand, where he had a hearty reception from the large crowd which had assembled at the angle of the narrow street and the boulevard, and was received by Mr. Alfred Capus and the members of the committee. A select company had gathered in the Club for French Journalists, among them Mr. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies; Mr. Boret, Pond Controller of France; Mr. Laferrère, Minister of Fine Arts; Mr. Autrand, Prefect of the Seine, and General Berdoulat, Military Governor of Paris.

"Moments of Common Life"

In a brilliant and much-applauded speech, Mr. Alfred Capus reminded Mr. Poincaré and his distinguished audience of the fact that although there existed several excellent associations of the French press, the want of a Maison des Journalistes was strongly felt, and this had now been met.

French Journalism, said Mr. Capus, lacked a place where the representatives of the press could meet daily, to live "those few moments of common life when men accustom themselves one to another, speak freely to teach other, and penetrate deeply into each other's characters." Mr. Alfred Capus expressed his belief that such a center was indispensable, did one wish to preserve "true comradeship and deep friendships." He also unhesitatingly affirmed that it was in just such a center that the honor of the profession and its interests could best be defended. He then went on specially to define La Maison des Journalistes, which is "not a club. A club is before all things a center of amusement and relaxation, where better food can be obtained at a lesser price, where life, during a part of the day, is easy and well-regulated. True, this will also be the case with the Maison des Journalistes, but it will nevertheless be especially a place of work. Work! It is for the great work of our period for journalists as well as for all other citizens. Today everything must be subordinated to this necessity."

The President of the Republic then replied to Mr. Capus in a speech which was warmly applauded by all present. Mr. Poincaré first alluded to the visit Mr. Geringer paid him at the moment when Paris was quivering under the novel and painful assault of the long-range guns, and he humorously declared:

The President and "Big Bertha"

"Please do not thank me too much for my welcome or for my faith. You should rather thank Bertha. For it was she who prevented me from being incredulous or from considering your plan an illusion. A House of Journalists, with restaurant, library, reading-room, lecture hall, gymnasium, and museum of journalism, was it not a seductive castle in the air? Perhaps, in ordinary circumstances, I might have met you with a certain skepticism. Your intention is well worthy of praise and the idea which has taken shape in your imagination would truly be an excellent professional education. But please come down to earth again and look at the difficulties with which you will have to contend. You will need ground on which to build your house. Ground is nothing without stones; and the stones will be of no use without masons! Also how many will there be of you? There are such varied opinions among you. Will the idea of fraternization suffice to maintain unity between you? I seem to remember that I was the one to proclaim that 'sacred union' which I am not very sure is respected everywhere today, especially toward him who recommended it! In fact I very much fear you will not succeed. I wish you full success, but allow me to wait before encouraging you, until your young idea shall have acquired more maturity."

Mr. Poincaré's Faith

"Well, gentlemen, I did not speak to you in these terms, because I heard the voice of Bertha and because I said to myself, 'That is what evil can accomplish. It can project at more than 100 kilometers shells which fall vertically upon a peaceful city and its

inoffensive citizens! Why should good accomplish lesser prodigies? Why should not good draw hearts nearer to each other in spite of differences of opinion? Why should it not open closed doors? Why should it not remove, if necessary, those heavy mountainous papers? These innovators are bringing such confidence to bear upon the execution of their generous design, that they do not allow themselves to be deterred from it even by tragic realities. How could so much zeal, such unselfishness, go unrewarded? And I believed in you."

Perhaps none of Mr. Poincaré's fine speeches were ever welcomed with a greater enthusiasm than was this, and an intense and sincere emotion surged over the assembly when he pinned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the breast of Mr. Geringer, to whose devoted and ceaseless activity the House of Journalists owes its existence, and to whom all the writers who benefit by this initiative owe a fine debt of gratitude.

SUNDAY GAMES IN
BRITAIN ADVOCATEDBy special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A powerful movement is under way in Great Britain to obtain the necessary facilities for organizing Sunday sport and games for the people. A very representative meeting was held recently at the Holborn Restaurant, at which many well known sportsmen were present and much of the preliminary work was got through. Capt. P. F. Warner said that for many years he had thought something should be done to provide Sunday recreation for those whose lot was cast in less happy lines than many of those present. During the war games on Sunday after church hours had been the regular routine of the British Army, and recently he had seen a game of cricket played on a Sunday almost under the walls of Jerusalem. Millions of men had been demobilized, and they were missing the games they had had and were "grousing."

He thought that they ought to make this England of theirs a Merrie England. One could be a good Christian and a merry person. Provided that games did not interfere with church hours, it was in the interests of the government, through the medium of the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education, to encourage Sunday games, the value of which, from a national point of view, could not be denied.

Maj. S. R. Noble read letters from sympathizers of the promotion of Sunday games, including many well known clerics.

After a long discussion, during which it was strongly emphasized that the games would not be played during church hours, that rate-money would not be charged, and that everybody who took part in them must do so as an amateur, the following resolution was carried: "That an association, to be called the Sunday Games Association, be formed for the purpose of encouraging healthy Sunday games and recreation."

RESTORING PRE-WAR
TRADE UNION CUSTOMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The text has been published of the government bill providing for the restoration, after the present war, of "certain trade practices and to amend the law relating to munitions tribunals."

Clause 1, which deals with the restoration of these practices, is split up into six sub-sections. Sub-Section 1 states that in any establishment to which the bill applies, where practices or customs have been departed from in consequence of the war, the owner shall be under an obligation, at the expiration of one month from the receipt of a specified notice, to restore, or permit the restoration of such trade practices for the period of one year.

New establishments or branches are dealt with in Sub-Section 2 on similar lines.

There is a provision in Sub-Section 3 that an obligation under this section shall not become binding on the owner of any establishment, unless, within three months after the termination of the war there is served on him, by or on behalf of a majority in the establishment of the class or grade of workers, whose custom it was before the war to maintain the trade practice in question, a notice requiring the observance of the obligation.

If the owner of the establishment is not prepared to comply with the notice, or is in doubt as to its nature, it is provided in Sub-Section 4 that he must give a counter-notice within 14 days of the receipt of the notice.

Where such a counter-notice is given, Sub-Section 6 provides that either party may apply to a munitions tribunal of the second class to determine whether the obligation exists or, as the case may be, the nature of the obligation. Any order made by the tribunal shall be conclusive in any proceedings that may subsequently be taken against the owner in the matter.

Clause 2 imposes a penalty not exceeding £25 for each day or part of a day during which failure to comply with an obligation under the bill shall continue.

A trade union or federation of trade unions may institute proceedings against an employer for an offense under the bill.

The powers of the Minister of Munitions in relation to munitions tribunals are, by Clause 3, transferred to the Minister of Labor.

The establishments specified under Clause 4 are those in which munitions work has been carried on and any other establishment in which departure from practice was made in consequence of the Treasury agreements of 1915.

Sub-Section 2 of this clause brings Crown establishments under the purview of the bill, and makes them liable to similar proceedings as a privately owned establishment.

STORMY PASSAGE
OF INDIAN BILLSRowlatt Measure and Excess
Profits Tax Adopted After
Bitter OppositionBy The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The winter, or Delhi session of the Imperial Legislative Council has closed, after the passage into law of two of the most bitterly opposed measures of recent years—the first Rowlatt bill and the excess profits tax. It has already been described how the former was forced through, after being fought tooth and nail to the last moment by the entire Indian non-official personnel of the Legislature. The excess profits tax has had a less stormy passage, most of the opposition manifested being dealt with in select committee, where the bill was modified a little "nearer to the heart's desire" of the commercial magnates of Calcutta and Bombay. Consequently, when it came up before the open council there was no formal opposition, and it was passed unanimously, but several speakers, prominent among whom were Messrs. Ironside and Hoags, representing the Calcutta and Bombay chambers respectively, criticized certain features, which they had been unable to persuade Sir James Meeson to eliminate, with considerable acerbity.

The "Standard Years"

One of the chief emendations in select committee, which were finally agreed to by the council, was a rearrangement of what were called the "standard years," taken so as to furnish an average year's profits assessable to taxation. The effect of the bill, as originally drafted, would have been to tax with crushing severity those businesses which had been losing money during the war, while practically ignoring others—such as the jute mills—which have been paying dividends at the rate of 100, 150 and 200 per cent. This anomaly has been got rid of.

Mr. Ironside expressed his regret that the super-tax had not been dropped. Sir James Meeson, replying on this point, said what they intended to do was to have a complete review and rearrange their system of taxation of incomes. He was afraid he could not bind the government not to reenact this bill next year.

Mr. Hoags moved an amendment, which he admitted was unusual. It was to the effect that any sum received under the excess profits tax over and above 11 crores should be refunded to the taxpayers. The reason of this amendment was that Sir James Meeson has told the country exactly how much he requires under the tax. He has estimated this sum at 11 crores.

Returned to Taxpayers

Now commercial opinion is confident that the proceeds of the tax are likely greatly to exceed this amount, and the view is therefore very generally held that, owing to the exceptional nature of the tax, any excess above what the government is budgeting for should be returned to the taxpayer.

Sir James Meeson, in reply, pointed out that the amendment, if accepted, would be an embarrassing precedent, and would lead to consider the whole matter later in the year if the proceeds were, in fact, greater than its actual requirements. On this understanding the amendment was withdrawn, and the excess profits bill was passed by the council, and shortly afterward received the Viceroy's assent, together with the Rowlatt bill.

FAMOUS CHURCH SITE
IS BEING EXCAVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In spite of the absorbing claims of the war, discoveries of absorbing antiquarian interest have been made in Canterbury on the site of St. Augustine's Abbey Church. What these discoveries mean is only fully understood when it is remembered that the See of Canterbury was founded in the sixth century, when St. Augustine, setting out from Rome, became Archbishop, and that from that center Christianity spread throughout England. The church said to have been consecrated by St. Augustine was destroyed by fire soon after the Norman conquest. Between 1070 and 1091 a Norman church was built by Abbot Wulfic before 1059, and it is below the floor level of this church that there have been discovered the foundations of an octagonal building with an inner ring of piers built by Abbot Wulfic before 1059, and most important of all, the lower walls of the actual chapel or porticus of St. Gregory, which was attached to the north side of the original Saxon church begun in 598 by Ethelbert, King of Kent, for St. Augustine, and hallowed in 612.

Another discovery was that of part of an apse and extension of the first Saxon church made by St. Dunstan. In the opinion of competent authorities, there is every reason to suppose that the greater part of the nave of the Saxon church is still under ground together with the corresponding chapel or porticus of St. Martin on the south, and also the chapel of St. Anne at the end of the south aisle of the Norman church. The site, as well as the ground covered by the remainder of the Norman Abbey church, belongs to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and under certain conditions the land will be handed over for further excavations. Funds are now being solicited for this praiseworthy purpose by the St. Augustine College authorities.

CANADA TO INQUIRE
INTO LIVING COSTSSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At the initial meeting of the recently formed special committee of the House of Commons

to investigate the high cost of living in Canada, the following resolution was passed, being moved by H. H. Stevens, member for a British Columbia constituency: "That with a view to assisting this committee, we request the mayors of the following cities, viz., St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ft. William, Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria, to form a committee consisting of the president of the board of trade, president of the Trades and Labor Council, president of the G. W. V. A., and two representatives of women's organizations, or such persons as the foregoing organizations may appoint; such committee to ascertain the base cost to importer or manufacturer of the following staple articles: Boots and shoes, ordinary articles of clothes, meats and meat products of packing, fresh and cured, flour and cereals, coal, milk and bread; also the average rental for residences of the working classes, and average rate of bank interest on commercial paper; also the ultimate retail prices charged in ordinary retail stores to consumers, delivered, of such articles;

"That the above committee be asked to perform the above duties as an emergency public service to assist the committee in its work;

"That the object is to find out the spread between the original producer of common articles of the necessities of life and the price charged the consumer; that this committee be asked to report as early as possible on these items, and to prepare subsequently such other information as they may desire."

It was made clear by the discussion that it is not the purpose of the committee to await these reports. It will proceed at once with the examination of important witnesses, concentrating more particularly at first on the question of foodstuffs.

RUSSIA WANTS COTTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The Russian soviet government of Moscow, through A. A. Heller, of 110 West Fortieth Street, New York, has asked the American Cotton Association, formed here a few weeks ago, for bids to supply 500,000 bales of cotton at an early date, for delivery to the mills in Moscow.

LIQUOR REFORM
IN AUSTRALIATemperance Advocates Making
Ready for Victory for Prohibition—Influence of WomenSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The prohibitionists and the people in the liquor trade are disposing their forces for battle. It is to be a vital test of the relative strength of the two big armies. The temperance enthusiasts have never been so confident of a triumphant and crushing victory and right throughout Australia they are perfecting their organization so that no risks may be taken. There is no question, to the impartial observer of the trend of events, that sentiment is swaying in the direction of liquor reform.

Inspired by the step taken by the United States, Australia appears to be moving toward the same goal.

South Australia the Center

South Australia seems to be the immediate center of interest. The prohibitionists here stand on victorious ground. The latest victory is with them—the victory of six o'clock closing of hotels and the shutting up of many undesirable premises. The temperance party in this State has always been an active and aggressive party. It has never gone into recess but practiced the virtue of steady, persistent effort. That was how six o'clock closing was won and many people who thought they had a finger on the pulse of public opinion were surprised. From the old trenches, then, the army with the blue banners, is marching out again to take a more formidable citadel.

The Methodist Conference has detailed a number of its most eloquent and influential preachers to devote themselves entirely to prohibition work. They have left their pulpits for a year and will do nothing else but organize this great parliamentary drive. Money for the campaign is being subscribed by the citizens. For the present the attack will be concentrated on the politicians and when the Legislature is in session shortly, some of the

methods used in the United States will be employed to impress the determination of the movement on the men who make the laws. The bulk of those behind the campaign are women. Women are in the majority in Australia, as the official figures prove, so that the prohibition battle has already many fighters and much ammunition. From the temperance point of view it is a capital start.

It is obvious that war's aftermath—demobilization and repatriation—is helping the prohibition movement materially. Nobody likes to see an intoxicated soldier in the streets—and there have been many. Sometimes the Anzacs themselves are to blame, more often the unscrupulous publican who places profits before patriotism.

Steps Taken by the Military

The military authorities have done practically all in their power to minimize this feature of the home-coming. In the early days of the arrival of returned troops the hotel keepers were placed on their honor not to serve wounded men with liquor or to serve the ordinary soldiers with more than a certain minimum. The concession was abused and there were many lamentable scenes.

After that, the hotels were closed during the presence in the harbor of the troopships, and the men were made to wear blue bands on their arms as visible proof of the ban under which they were placed. Yet these precautions have been defeated despite repeated and serious warnings from the military. Now the extreme step has been taken of closing until further notice the hotels where, on sufficient evidence, disabled soldiers have been served with drinks or even offered them. Nine places have been shut down and many remain so for a long time.

PRONUNCIATION FOR ALIENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Extension Division of the University of California has just offered a course in English pronunciation for aliens. The purpose of the course is to help persons with foreign accent to eliminate this from their speech. "In a short time defects should be overcome which might otherwise prove lifelong handicaps," says the announcement of the course.

GREAT STOCKS
OF POTATOESGrowers of Aroostook County,
With Three-Fifths of Crop on
Hand, Find the Market Flat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARIBOU, Maine.—Potato growers who expected great profits in a late market for their crops and who held on to their stocks until the last minute are awakening to the fact that the market is flat and that early sales at whatever price they can get will be their only salvation from total loss. Aroostook County is said to have such an abundance of last year's crop on hand that it is difficult to sell them at any price.

It is reported here that a farmer of Presque Isle has more than 2000 barrels of potatoes for which he was offered \$4 a barrel about six weeks ago. He refused the offer, expecting a further advance, and now is in some doubt as to whether he will be able to sell them at all. Observers of the market here say that hundreds of barrels may have to be dumped.

In consequence of the slump in the market, in which no improvement can now be expected owing to the lateness of the season and the incoming of the southern crops, it is said to be difficult to establish a market price for last year's potatoes. During the past week potatoes were sold for \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2, and even less a barrel.

Reports here indicate that there are more potatoes in the United States today than there were five or six weeks ago. The percentage of the entire crop of Aroostook County remaining on hand is said to be three-fifths. There will be a good deal of sprouting done soon, when attempts will be made by the farmers to market their stocks on hand at whatever price is offered.

If the starch factories, the last resort of the potato growers, are closed before the hauling is done, at least a part of the large stocks on hand must go to waste. In the meanwhile, potatoes are selling at retail at \$4.50 to \$5 a barrel on a basis of 45 to 50 cents a peck.

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to Spend Your Vacation in a
Charming Summer Wonderland

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

SECOND DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Court House, Boston, Massachusetts, June 11, 1919.

(The hearing is resumed at 10:26 a.m.)

Opening Statement of Sherman L. Whipple, Esq., in behalf of the plaintiffs.

May it please Your Honor—The plaintiffs in the first case are gentlemen who hold the position of trustees under a Deed of Trust executed and delivered on Jan. 25, 1898. They bring this bill in their capacity as trustees under that Deed of Trust. A copy of the Deed of Trust is attached to the bill and marked Exhibit A. If Your Honor happens to have one of the smaller books or pamphlets you will find it printed in the most convenient form on page 42 of that pamphlet.

The Master—I have one.

Mr. Whipple—The defendants are the directors, so-called, but really are the trustees under another Deed of Trust executed by the same donor.

Mrs. Eddy, at an earlier date, Sept. 1, 1892. There was an amendment to that original Deed of Trust of Sept. 1, 1892, which was brought about by a conveyance of the trust property by the trustees to a third person, who in turn reconveyed it to the trustees with an amendment to the trust. Copies of these deeds are attached to the bill, Exhibit B and Exhibit C.

I said that the suit was brought against these trustees, also known as the directors, of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston. Your Honor will observe that there are six defendants, and that number is included because of the uncertainty as to whether one of the defendants, Mrs. Knott, is actually a director, or whether Mr. Dittmore is actually a director. I may say in that connection that the suit which is to be heard with this is a suit to determine whether Mr. Dittmore holds his position as a director or trustee, or whether the attempt to remove him was a valid and successful proceeding, and Mrs. Knott is the real defendant in this case. The bill avers that these plaintiffs do not know which is the real defendant, and therefore they join them both as parties.

We have therefore a controversy between two sets of trustees, both of whom hold their office under and by virtue of trust deeds from the same donor, Mrs. Eddy. The bill sets forth in its first paragraph that prior to the date of either of the trust deeds, Mrs. Eddy had become the leader in the organization of a church, "The Church of Christ, Scientist," and that after the charter of the Church was obtained, in June, 1879, she became its pastor; that in September, 1892, she was instrumental in reorganizing the Church, which was named "The First Church of Christ, Scientist," and Mrs. Eddy became the pastor and later on was pastor emerita until the date of her passing on.

The averments of the first, second, and third paragraphs of the bill are not particularly controverted in the answer. There is a differentiation in the matter of detail as to these historical facts, but I think it will not be found to be of particular importance.

Mrs. Eddy, in her plan for the development and extension throughout the world of the religion of which she was the founder and leader, first made these trusts referred to, or this deed, which created the church directors. Perhaps it would be well to refer to that deed for the definition of the powers which she gave to these gentlemen.

The donees are Ira O. Knapp, William B. Johnson, Joseph S. Eastman, and Stephen A. Chase, and she conveyed to these gentlemen and trustees a certain parcel of land situated at Palmouth Street in Boston. Then follows a description of it. The statement is then made, on page 49, that: "This deed of conveyance is made upon the following express trusts and conditions which the said grantee by accepting this deed agrees and covenants to himself and his successors in office to fully perform and fulfill."

1. Said grantee shall be known as the "Christian Science Board of Directors."

And that is the name by which these defendants, who are now five in number, are known. The deed ordains that the grantee "shall constitute a perpetual body or corporation under and in accordance with Section 1, Chapter 29, of the Public Statutes of Massachusetts." It then provides for the filling of a vacancy in the board by the remaining members. It then prescribes the qualifications of members-

ship of the board. No one shall be eligible who is not in the opinion of the remaining members of the board a firm and consistent believer in the doctrine of Christian Science as taught in a book entitled Science and Health, by Mrs. Eddy.

In the second paragraph there is a provision that the board shall, within five years from the date hereof, build a church. Then the third provision is that the board shall elect a pastor, reader, or speaker, to fill the pulpit, who shall be a genuine Christian Scientist. The fourth provides with regard to the character of the building. The fifth provides that the Board of Directors "shall not allow or permit in said church building any preaching or other religious services which shall not be consonant and in strict harmony with the doctrines and practice of Christian Science," as taught by Mrs. Eddy.

The sixth gives the name of the church. The seventh limits the right to sell or mortgage. The eighth deals with the question of the church building. The ninth provides for maintaining regular preaching. The tenth provides for a reversion of the whole property to Mrs. Eddy's heirs if they do not go on with the religious services. The eleventh is that, in substance:

That is the creation of the defendants, the Board of Directors, and although they have that name, which can be conveniently used to distinguish them from the plaintiffs, they are, as Your Honor will observe, trustees under a Deed of Trust. I do not find at the moment an expression of the purposes of the trust in the terms of extension and development of Christian Science, but it is perfectly obvious that this is the entire purpose of the trust. I do not think it is necessary to call attention to Exhibit C, for the present, at least.

Now, the bill goes on to allege that while Mrs. Eddy thus founded a church and made the defendants trustees of the church, or directors, having the management of the church which she indicated they should have, she herself held and managed another instrumentality for developing and extending the great religion of which she was the founder, and that was a publication society, and on the basis of these two acts there is an averment in the bill, appearing in paragraph 4, that:

The conception and plan of Mrs. Eddy for the promotion and extension of the religion of Christian Science, as taught by her, involved two general branches of activity. The second, by increasing the circulation throughout the world of publications containing the truths of Christian Science, for the purpose thereby of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science.

For some years she herself handled and managed the affairs of the business which was conducted under the name of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and it is averred and admitted that a great work was done in the promotion of the religion of Christian Science by the Publishing Society as managed by Mrs. Eddy herself. We call attention to the fact that she did not give the directors of The Mother Church any power or authority over the Publishing Society at all. She committed to their charge the management of The Mother Church, but withheld from them, and held herself, the management of this great activity which she had instituted and founded to extend her religion.

But later, several years later, in 1898, she decided to put the management of that Publishing Society into the hands of trustees, and the plaintiffs attach significance to the fact, in the averments of their bill, that she did not select directors or any member of that Board of Trustees which she had created six years before, but selected no one of them as an instrumentality for carrying out and carrying on this great trust, which we think it is obvious was a greater and more important trust than the management of a single church, because the intention was, by the circulation of this literature, to reach the multitude, to reach hundreds of thousands and millions, where the reader of a particular church would reach perhaps five or ten thousand people at the best. It was a somewhat novel method of promulgation of religious truth, in a sense, and its success has been a demonstration of the sagacity and business judgment, as well as religious wisdom, of Mrs. Eddy.

She selected, accordingly, three trustees to handle the affairs of the Publishing Society, and very definitely she laid out the manner in which they should handle their trust. That appears in Exhibit A, the Deed of Trust of Jan. 25, 1898. Your Honor will permit me to call attention to the provisions of that Deed of Trust, appearing on page 42.

In the first place, Mrs. Eddy made it a condition that the trustees should manage their trust as she provided in this trust instrument. The conveyance is made in consideration of one dollar and "in consideration of their agreement to faithfully observe and perform all the conditions hereinafter specified to be by them observed and performed," apparently intending that if the trustees should at any time manage their trust otherwise than in the manner defined in the trust deed itself, a condition on which the conveyance was made would not be fulfilled, and it might be, the property revert to the donor.

She defines the purposes of this trust after the description of the property which she conveyed, first stating that the trust was to be "upon the following perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence." I need not point out that those particular and impressive words, in connection with this controversy, were not used in the Deed of Trust, even to the directors; but here, although such a trust would

be by law perpetual and irrevocable even if Mrs. Eddy had not stated it, her purpose and intent, with that remarkable wisdom that she always showed, were, she declared in words, that this trust should be perpetual and irrevocable.

The Master—That is, italics are indicated in the deed?

Mr. Whipple—(to Mr. Withington)—Am I right in that?

The Master—I suppose they must be.

Mr. Whipple—They are typewritten and they are underscored.

The Master—Underscored?

Mr. Whipple—I shall offer the paper in a moment. But the copy, I think, is exactly accurate. Perhaps, as Your Honor has raised the question now, while it is in your mind—

The Court—I supposed it must be so.

Mr. Whipple—Well, it sometimes happens that those things are italicized because the party wants to emphasize particular attention to the fact, but in this case the italicizing is in the paper itself.

The first paragraph states as the first condition under which the trustees may hold this property and execute the trust which, in the view of Christian Scientists, is a sacred trust on the part of Mrs. Eddy:

"Said trustees shall hold and manage said property and property rights exclusively for the purpose of carrying on the business, which has been heretofore conducted by the said Christian Science Publishing Society, in promoting the interests of Christian Science."

Then No. 2 gives the name under which the business shall be conducted and carried on.

The Master—I suppose that that "Christian Science Publishing Society" referred to in Paragraph 1 is a corporation?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. As I understand the fact, Mrs. Eddy had conducted the business under that name. It was a trade name, so to speak, if we may apply that term.

But at one time, I am informed, the business had been conducted by a corporation. You will notice that in what may be called the preamble.

The Master—The reference there is to The Christian Science Publishing Society, which conveyed certain goods and chattels under the bill of sale of Jan. 21. Was that a corporation?

Mr. Whipple—It was, yes, Your Honor. That is, the corporation conveyed to Mrs. Eddy, Mrs. Eddy conveyed to the trustees the property which had been conveyed to her by The Christian Science Publishing Society, and then in Paragraph 2 she ordains that the business shall be done under the unincorporated name of "The Christian Science Publishing Society." So that that name was handed over by Mrs. Eddy herself to the trustees as a name under which they should and must conduct the business, and, of course, a name of very great importance to the business. The very fact that it had the seal of Mrs. Eddy's approval gives it in Christian Science circles a value that it is impossible to estimate.

The third paragraph provides that the trustees, "shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility." We would like to accentuate Your Honor's attention to that—

"and without consulting me about details, subject only to my supervision, if I shall at any time elect to advise or direct them." We would like to accentuate Your Honor's attention to that provision that Mrs. Eddy reserved the right herself, and to herself, and to herself alone, to advise or direct these trustees at any time she might see fit; a reservation which no trustee would for a moment think of disputing, a reservation which guided during Mrs. Eddy's lifetime the entire handling of the business of the Publishing Society. But Your Honor will observe that she reserved to herself alone this authority to do the very things that these defendant directors are trying to do, namely, to direct these trustees as to how they shall manage this great trust.

The fourth paragraph provides that the trustees shall keep accurate books of account and that "all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business" shall be kept "until the same shall be paid over to the Church treasurer as herein provided."

There are certain details covered in that statement—payments and accounts every six months, a limitation of authority of the trustees to expend money of the trust for property not necessary for the immediate successful prosecution of the business, prohibition against speculation or incurring liabilities beyond their power to pay.

"Said treasurer shall hold the money so paid over to him subject to the order of the First Members" of said Church, who are authorized to order its disposition only in accordance with the Rules and By-Laws contained in the Manual of said Church."

It will be necessary, or fitting, perhaps, for me to speak a little later as to who or what "the First Members" were, and I shall refer to the Manual of the Church in that connection.

Paragraph 5 provides for a business manager and that he shall present to the trustees at the end of each month a full and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures.

Paragraph 6 is an important provision, if Your Honor please, as we think, in connection with this litigation. It provides:

"Said trustees shall employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business, excepting that the business manager may call in at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business."

The Master—The business manager—that is in Clause 5.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Is that the first mention of that official?

Mr. Whipple—I have not noticed an earlier mention of him. Yes, that is the first time, as far as I am informed.

The Court—It is taken for granted that they had a business manager? They have always had a business manager, an occupant of the office known as such. And you see it provides that the employment of the help necessary to the proper conduct of the business—that is, the assistants necessary in conducting—solely with the trustees, except so far as the manager is authorized to contract at times of necessity such temporary help as will facilitate the business.

The Master—Clause 3 directs the trustees to manage the business? Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Yet in Clause 5 we first hear of a business manager.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor. They manage it through the business manager. I mean that is the construction. Then No. 7, while it is not particularly pertinent to the case in any specific issue, there is a statement in that, "the trustees shall employ such number of persons as they may deem necessary to prepare Bible lessons or lesson-sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, the same to be published quarterly as has heretofore been done by and in the name of the Christian Science Quarterly"—that was one of the publications which they were to send out—"and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected."

There is a provision requiring the trustees to go to a point which might at the first blush seem beyond merely the handling of the publication society's affairs in dealing with these instructions, dealing with the Church itself, because they prepare Bible lessons or lesson-sermons to be read in the Christian Science churches, and I think it may not be amiss to state, as I understand the fact to be, that sermons prepared in the usual way in other churches are delivered in the Christian Science churches, but they have a reader, a first and second reader, who read the lessons or sermons prepared for them to read with reference to the Bible and to Mrs. Eddy's Key to the Scriptures. So that a very important duty and function was given to the trustees by Exhibit C in connection with their publication society work. All the journals, of course, were to be devoted to the spread of Christian Science, primarily.

Paragraph 8 provides that the "trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the cause, reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important." There was another very important duty imposed upon the trustees, in which the directors or trustees under the other trust were to take no part. I may be permitted to say that I ask special attention to that, because you will frequently through the hearing, if the precedents are of any consequence, hear claims made by these directors that the organs are "our" publications, "our" pamphlets; that they are the organs of the Church and therefore are "ours," that is, the directors'. And I desire to point out how clearly that was absolutely refuted when Mrs. Eddy laid out in one of the most important, one of the most sacred, one of the most illuminating papers that she signed, how clearly that was absent from her scheme for the advancement of the cause of Christian Science, how fully she put into the hands of the trustees the doing of these important things in connection with the publications, reserving to herself, and herself alone, and to no one else, the right to make such changes as she might think important.

Then the qualifications of the trustees are described in Paragraph 9: "Said trustees and their successors in trust shall not be eligible to said trusteeship or to continue in the same, unless they are loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by me in my book 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.'"

Then there is a provision in Paragraph 10 for the filling or declaration of a vacancy. "Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy. The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

Your Honor will note, and I may call attention to it because that becomes important later, that the First Members of the Church, whose identity will be described and whose function will be referred to, are those who can declare vacancies in the trusteeship with the cooperation of this Board of Directors, and this is the first time that the Board of Directors is mentioned. It must be a power exercised by the First Members, but with the cooperation of the directors. The directors are given no power of removal, or if that is to be construed a removal. The First Members are given the power of removal with the necessity of the Board of Directors cooperating with them; that is, the directors, as we understand it, having a check upon the power of the First Members, because the First Members cannot do it without the directors.

I think it will appear that the First Members' functions have been utterly changed since that time. I do not know whether it will be claimed by the defendants that they no longer exist, or the body no longer exists, or what change is made, and I do not know that it is of very much consequence, because the directors themselves, as such, as First Members, have no right or authority under the trust deed.

The eleventh paragraph is a reservation of the right to withdraw from the trust the publication of The Christian Science Journal; and the twelfth paragraph a provision that upon her decease The Christian Science Journal was to go to the publication society as a part of the trust res, and that was never withdrawn and is a part of the trust.

The thirteenth provides the compensation of the trustees for their services. The fourteenth is important. "The delivery of this instrument to, and its acceptance by, said trustees shall be regarded as the full establishment of the trust and as the agreement by the trustees to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things to be done and performed by them within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument."

Then follows a statement which is indorsed on the Deed of Trust itself of the resignation of certain trustees and the election of their successors.

In the answer of the defendants they state a little more in detail the succession of trustees, and the fact of the appointment by Mrs. Eddy when she appointed, as she had a right to do, that appears in paragraph two of the answer.

Thus in 1898 Mrs. Eddy had created two independent boards of trustees, one to manage the Church which she founded, and one with an entirely different and separate scope of activities, to handle and manage that other great instrumentality by which she intended to spread the Christian Science religion, the publication society. Their respective duties are outlined and defined with precision, with care, with judgment, and with wisdom, as might be expected, considering their author.

The things which Mrs. Eddy said and the directions which she gave in her lifetime are peculiarly sacred to the believers in the religion that she established; and their search for Truth is a search in her writings and for her sayings; and when they find them they feel that they have guidance and direction as to what shall be done.

These boards having been established, during Mrs. Eddy's lifetime there was never the slightest difference as to what should be done. Her expression and judgment were accepted not only willingly but with enthusiasm.

Let me refer here to what is called the Manual. Mrs. Eddy established for the control of her Church, The Mother Church, a manual or set of by-laws. It was changed from time to time. Some radical changes were made near the end of her life. The Manual is regarded in the same way by Christian Scientists as other things which she wrote and which she did, and it is a spiritual guide of all who believe in Christian Science. I shall refer a little later to what the defendants claim with regard to the Manual, as affecting the trust deed. It is enough to say that, in the first instance, the Manual accorded in all respects with the trust deed. I shall not say more about it, because we have a serious doubt as to whether in any aspect of the case the Manual can be made admissible. But what I have said as to its general features it seems proper to state, because the fact will undoubtedly be admitted that there is a Manual, and some claims will be made with regard to it.

After Mrs. Eddy passed on, of course the things which she, and she alone, could do, could no longer be done; and there were left some uncertainties in connection with provisions, either in trust deeds or otherwise, which required some positive action on her own part. These two trusts were left, of course, without the possibility of Mrs. Eddy's personal direction or interference any further. The trustees and directors, as should have been the case, worked harmoniously to do the things which Mrs. Eddy had imposed upon both of them as a trust, namely, to do the best they could, and all within their power, within the rules that she laid down, to promote and extend Christian Science. And they worked along harmoniously until something like a year ago, perhaps a little later than that, when the directors began to intimate and to take the position that they had supreme authority with regard to the Church, practically claiming that they succeeded to all the power and authority that Mrs. Eddy herself had; and they began to arrogate to themselves the claim that these publications were theirs, and were under their control, and that the trustees were subject to their direction. It is a curious fact that never had there been a thing as to which the trustees and directors had disagreed. There was not a thing which the directors wanted done that the trustees had not arranged to do. Nothing came up which, as a practical matter, there was any disagreement about; but vaguely, in one sense, and in another sense, in a very direct way, the directors said, "We must have an admission that we are in authority. We want you to stand up and admit that we are in authority." "Well, what do you want us to do—what particular thing?" "Well, nothing in particular, but we want an admission by you that we, the directors, are the supreme authority in The Mother Church and in the publication society, that we have a right to control the editorial policies, that the publications are ours, and that they are not yours." "But," the trustees said, "look at our Deed of Trust. The author of that was a sacred person, and her wishes are sacred to us. We admit your absolute supremacy so far as has to do with church discipline,

but the Publishing Society is a sacred trust to us." They intimated that that was a mere legal instrument, and that Mrs. Eddy really intended that they should handle the whole thing. They pointed out some things in the Manual which they thought justified them in claiming that they were to be absolutely supreme. A good deal of correspondence passed on the subject—a purely academic subject, because there was not any agreement as to what should be done, practically. For instance, in the selection of an editor they never had had any trouble in agreeing upon the same one; they agreed upon the same business manager; and the very fact that the trustees always agreed with them as to what should be done, so that there was not any definite thing which they could bring up, made them finally come out flatly and say, "What we want, before we go any further, is to have you make a written admission that we can give such orders and directions as we please with regard to the publication society."

The trustees were unable to assent to that, and after a while consulted counsel, as appears in the bill, as to what they ought to do; and counsel gave to them an opinion, which was addressed to the counsel for the defendants, in order that their position might be made known.

While it is not material at all in the legal phase, perhaps the trustees' position may properly be stated in that respect. They say that the Deed of Trust made by Mrs. Eddy is just as sacred a trust, just as inspired a paper or instrument, just as important a direction, as any that she gave in the Manual, which is for church discipline merely, or in any other utterance which she ever made, either orally or in writing. They say, beyond that, that the very fact that she stated it to be irrevocable, and that in her wisdom she knew that under the law it was irrevocable and unamendable, was a thing which is of the greatest importance in determining the trustees as to what they should do. They say that they are not in disobedience to any wish of suggestion that Mrs. Eddy ever made, but that, being confronted on the one hand with a solemn statement in a solemn and irrevocable instrument as to what they should do, they are obliged to accept it rather than to take the ephemeral expression of Mrs. Eddy in another part of her writings, or sayings—an expression which was made to meet the exigencies of church discipline of a particular moment or a particular period, and which might be changed upon her wish at any moment—that, as between those conflicting, or apparently conflicting, directions of Mrs. Eddy, the one which was solemnly made, and made irrevocable by her, was the one which they must obey. I am speaking of that merely in the aspect of the case as to the performance of their duty as Christian Scientists. I doubt if it has any legal bearing or significance whatever, because of the familiar rule, which must have been known to Mrs. Eddy, that any subsequent declarations on her part could not in the slightest degree affect or change this instrument, and which is the rule that must be applied.

After counsel had consulted together, earnestly and unanimously desiring to spare the great Christian Science Church the embarrassment and scandal of a schism between the trustees and the directors, they agreed in authority, a modus vivendi was reached. It was understood as between the parties that each one, without yielding his contentions, and each body without yielding its contentions, should go forward in an attempt to cooperate together to do the commands which had been laid upon them both by Mrs. Eddy within the scope of the activities as she defined their respective activities. But, unfortunately, within 48 hours of the time that this agreement had solemnly been made, an agreement which had been ratified by the shaking of hands and the mutual statements on the part of the parties that in good faith they would attempt to carry out what had been agreed upon—I say, within 48 hours these directors repudiated that undertaking, and insisted, as is stated in the bill, that unless these plaintiffs would do what they had been insisting that they do for all these months before the counsel had reached this agreement, unless they would repudiate the counsel's advice, there could be no peace; and they intimated and threatened that they would take action to make the position of these trustees as untenable and embarrassing, by the exercise of their great power as directors, that they would have to abandon the trust which they had accepted from Mrs. Eddy, and give up the efforts which they had solemnly promised her by accepting the trust that they would attempt to carry out. That is stated in the bill on page 23.

Mr. Streeter—Are the pages the same in this copy, brother Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—I think not. In the small copy it is Paragraph 12.

"As a result of conferences between counsel of the trustees and directors, it was agreed that the respective boards would make a sincere attempt to harmonize their different views as to the authority of the Board of Trustees in respect to the Manual, in that the trustees should perform their duties as such. The plaintiffs endeavored in good faith to carry out such agreement, but the directors personally and through counsel, both in interviews and by correspondence, demanded of the trustees and insisted as a condition of their continuing to hold their offices, that the plaintiffs should explicitly and in writing repudiate the advice and opinion of their counsel as hereinabove set forth, and agree that their actions should not be governed thereby."

"Said directors requested the trustees particularly to repudiate that part of the opinion of counsel stated in the following terms:

"If there be any conflict between the terms of the deed (the Deed of Trust dated January 25, 1898) and the language of the Church Manual, the legal and moral obligation of the trustees compels them to respond to and obey the mandates of the deed."

"The directors insisted as a further condition of the trustees retaining their offices as such, that the trustees acknowledge in writing that the Board of Directors have final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and general supervision of the general affairs of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

As I have told Your Honor, not one editorial had ever been criticized, not one publication had ever come under the ban of the directors, so far as the trustees knew. There was no ground for any real criticism, so far as we know. Any suggestion that they made we were willing to abide by. But it was a pure attempt on the part of these gentlemen to have an authority recognized which they claim existed, not because there was any particular reason for using it, because apparently the only reason was that they should have a comfortable sense of being more autocratic, more powerful, more absolute, so far as the oligarchy than the Pope of Rome ever thought of being in the Roman Catholic religion; and the reason, among others, as the trustees expressed it, why they could not assent to it, was that the plan and scheme of Mrs. Eddy for religious development, and for the creation of the Church, was to have a great democracy, that an oligarchy, a religious hierarchy or oligarchy should not exist; that the Church should be a democratic Church, ruled by democracy, ruled by its members, and not ruled by any pope or set of popes. So that they were constrained not only by the terms of their deed, but by their belief in the methods of church policy and church polity, what they believed to be Mrs. Eddy's wishes, to resist this demand upon them—perfectly groundless, as they themselves believed and were advised by their counsel.

The plaintiffs refused "to repudiate the advice of their counsel and stated that in the administration of their trust they would be guided by the terms of the trust instrument, with a due regard to the By-Laws of the Church and the provisions of the Church Manual, interpreted in relation to the expression of Mrs. Eddy's desires and purposes in the provisions of the trust deed."

Then these trustees sent a notice of dismissal to Mr. Rowlands. Of course they had some theory or scheme as to why they selected one man for ejecting him from the position, or on whom to try out their attempt. They selected Mr. Rowlands, a gentleman who had made an enormous financial sacrifice to accept this position of trust with Mrs. Eddy, and who desired to maintain the position only to perform his duty as a Christian Science believer and as a man having once undertaken it. The notice of dismissal appears on pages 26 and 27. Notice was given to Mr. Rowlands' associates of this action, with a statement that they required the remaining trustees to fill the vacancy, or suggesting that it was their duty to fill the vacancy. They stated that, "it is the board's desire that you immediately appoint some one to fill the position made vacant by their action of yesterday and in the appointment of Mr. Rowlands' successor they expressly request that you name a person who shall be suitable and satisfactory to the Board of Directors."

The plaintiffs state that there was no proper ground for the removal of Mr. Rowlands. They do not state any, except that Mr. Rowlands, with the other trustees, would not sign a written paper which would be a betrayal of their trust that they had received from Mrs. Eddy herself.

Then there is an averment which has more particularly to do with the request for a temporary injunction, which appears in Paragraph 17, that these defendants did not intend at all to apply to the courts to have an orderly decision of the Court as to what their rights were under the Trust Deed, but they proposed to coerce these defendants by the use of the tremendous power that they had as a result of their quasi-dictatorial attitude toward the affairs of The Mother Church—their right to distribute patronage, so to speak; their right to make appointments and grant licenses; and there was danger that they would carry out the threats which they had made, that they were going to make of this publication society an empty shell if they could not have their way with regard to controlling it or running it. And, as appears, an injunction was granted for the purpose of preventing them from carrying out such threats as that.

Herbert W. Eustace, Sworn.

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Will you state your full name, Mr. Eustace?

A. Herbert Willoughby Eustace.

Q. Where do you reside? A. At the Hotel Braemore.

Q. You are one of the trustees under the Deed of Trust from Mrs. Eddy under date of Jan. 25, 1898?

A. I am.

Q. How long have you held that position? A. Since December, 1912.

Q. Who prior to the attempted removal of Mr. Rowlands, were your associates on the board? A. Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Merritt.

Q. That is when you were appointed? A. Yes.

Q. Who were they immediately before the attempt or the notice of dismissal, so-called, of Mr. Rowlands?

A. Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Ogden.

Q. How long have they been your associates?

Q. That is the date of their selection? A. Aug. 1 was the date they took office.

Q. Did they take office as a result

of election by the trustees then in office? A. They did.

Q. And not by appointment of Mrs. Eddy? A. No.

Q. She had passed on when? A. In December, 1910.

Q. And this, as you said, was in August, 1917? A. 1917.

Q. Will you state the method of their election? A. It was simply, as I remember it, moved and seconded and carried.

Q. Who were the three before they were elected? A. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Merritt.

Q. And they were about to retire? A. They were retiring.

Q. One was to become editor-in-chief of some of your periodicals? A. Yes, Mr. McKenzie.

Q. And Mr. Merritt was—A. Had become a member of the Board of Directors.

Q. I suppose one of them resigned first. Which one, do you remember? A. Mr. McKenzie resigned first, both to take effect Aug. 1.

Q. And then you and Mr. Merritt elected whom? A. Mr. Ogden.

Q. Who to succeed Mr. McKenzie? A. Mr. Ogden.

Q. And then you and Mr. Ogden elected Mr. Rowlands, to succeed Mr. Merritt, how was that?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, these are matters of record, I believe.

Mr. Whipple—Well, not any record that could be used except to refresh his recollection. These are not official, are not public officers.

The Master—Isn't most of this which you are now covering admitted by the pleadings?

Mr. Whipple—I think so; yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Krauthoff—We are asking for those records.

Mr. Whipple—You shall have them later.

Q. Will you state? A. I would like to refresh my memory from the record, but Mr. Rowlands was elected, I believe, by Mr. Merritt, and I think, Mr. McKenzie and myself.

Mr. Whipple—Well, very well.

Mr. Krauthoff—May we examine the cross-examination.

Mr. Whipple—Not now, You are going to have your chance, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—I think it we had—

Mr. Whipple—I think it will be better not to interrupt.

Mr. Krauthoff—We make objection at this time.

Mr. Whipple—What are you objecting to? There is no question.

Mr. Krauthoff—As to the manner in which these trustees were elected.

Mr. Whipple—I have passed that, I am not going any further.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to any further testimony of that because the record is the best evidence of what was done as to the trust.

Mr. Whipple—I think the evidence has all gone in as far as I desire to do it, but I do not want to take any advantage of that except that I do not want to be delayed and impeded by objections as to purely formal matters. We have the records here, such as they are, and they can be called for in the cross-examination. I will take Your Honor's direction.

The Master—The objection of counsel for the defendants is on the record.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And you may pass it, I think, and they can insist upon it later if they find it desirable.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Q. Now, have Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rowlands continued to discharge the duties of trustees ever since they were appointed? A. They have.

Q. With you up to the present time. Mr. Rowlands, if not a real trustee, has been a de facto trustee? A. He has—a very effective one.

Q. In the handling or management of the affairs of the trust since the appointment of your associates have there been any disagreements between your associates and yourself? A. None whatever.

Q. You have always acted unanimously? A. Unanimously in everything.

Q. Is this paper the Trust Deed under which you have been acting? (Handing paper to witness.)

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the question, "under which he has been acting," as calling for a conclusion, as to the manner in which—

Mr. Whipple—I will waive that.

Q. Is this the Trust Deed under which you understand you were appointed as trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question, too. If Your Honor please, because the question of whether this Trust Deed is a subject of controversy, I am willing to admit that this instrument was executed by Mary Baker G. Eddy on Jan. 25, 1898, purporting to be what it is.

Mr. Whipple—I do not care for your admission, sir.

Mr. Krauthoff—I object to the question.

The Master (to the stenographer)—Read me the question as it now stands. (The question is read by the stenographer.)

The Master—You insist upon it, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—I see no reason for excluding it. I will take it subject to the objection of counsel for the defendants.

A. It is.

Q. Is that the original signature of Mary Baker G. Eddy?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to it.

A. As far as I know.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that. There is no evidence that this witness is qualified to speak as to the signature of Mary Baker G. Eddy.

Q. Have you seen Mrs. Eddy's signature? A. I have seen it on letters.

Q. You haven't seen her write it, but you have seen it on a great many letters? A. I have seen it on letters, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that unless it is shown that these were letters which he received from Mrs. Eddy in the usual and ordinary course of business. We admit that it is the

signature, but you cannot prove it that way.

Mr. Whipple—I beg pardon?

Mr. Krauthoff—I say, we are perfectly willing to admit that it is her signature, but it cannot be proved in that way.

The Master—If it is admitted that it is her signature—

Mr. Krauthoff—We admit it is the signature.

The Master—Why, then, take up time?

Mr. Krauthoff—Our desire is, if Your Honor please, that the witness shall proceed accurately, and the counsel shall do the same.

Mr. Whipple—In other words, if Your Honor please, the objection seems to be very much like the attitude of the gentlemen who employ him. It is disciplinary merely, and not for the purpose of really accomplishing anything except to show power. I offer the paper, if Your Honor please, and will ask to have it marked Exhibit 1.

Mr. Bates—Let me see it just a moment, please. (The paper is handed to counsel.)

Mr. Whipple—We will have this marked as an exhibit.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, one moment. May I inquire of counsel? The instrument has a number of indorsements upon it that were placed subsequently to Jan. 25, 1898, after the execution of it by Mrs. Eddy. Does the offer embrace all the subsequent indorsements or merely to and including the signature of Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Whipple—I think the indorsements go with it.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the indorsements as not a part of the instrument and as things which do not prove themselves. The indorsements relate to the subsequent trustees, the validity of whose election and appointment may become a subject of controversy in one phase of this case.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, it cannot be, because they are practically all admitted in the answer. I have not yet been able to make out from that curious part of the answer just what they mean; but, as I construe it, it is an absolute admission of the proper election of the Board of Trustees; but I view it as a technicality that may impede us for the moment in going on with the hearing, and it is scarcely a meritorious one.

The Master—One moment, Mr. Whipple. (To Mr. Krauthoff.) I think that your rights will be preserved if I allow the document to go in subject to your objection.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well, so long as your position is clear as we proceed.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, I would like to have this marked as Exhibit 1, and then, as it is an important document, we crave the authority to keep it ourselves and substitute for use in the trial a copy of it, and we will have one of these printed copies marked.

Mr. Krauthoff—There is no objection.

The Master—There is no objection. That course may be followed.

Mr. Bates—We think the original should be kept in court where we could refer to it in case we need to.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I should doubt if we had it in court all the time, because it is a very choice instrument, and unless you request it we shall take it and put it in the repository where it has been kept. If at any time you desire to use it we will send for it.

Mr. Bates—That will be sufficient.

Mr. Whipple—We have here a printed copy of the Deed of Trust, by itself. I think Your Honor here the Bill in Equity, but we will hand you a copy of the Deed of Trust separate and apart from the original.

(Original Deed of Trust, executed by Mary Baker G. Eddy on January 25, 1898, is marked Exhibit 1.)

A copy of the same is also marked Exhibit 1.

Mr. Krauthoff—May we have the original document for a moment, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, with respect to this printed copy of this Trust Deed which has been handed to Your Honor, I want to point out that the heading is not a part of the instrument itself; that is, the words, "Deed of Trust, The following is a copy of the Deed of Trust constituting the Board of Trustees—organizing The Christian Science Publishing Society"—that is not in the original document.

The Master—It does not purport to be, does it? "The following is a copy."

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes. I wanted to point out that the instrument begins with the words, "Be it known," and then we shall desire to call attention to the fact that some of these are interlined, at the proper time.

Mr. Whipple—I did not catch your last remark.

Mr. Krauthoff—That some of the language of the Deed of Trust is interlined.

Mr. Whipple—Well, let us call attention to it now.

Mr. Krauthoff—We do not mean to intimate that it is not properly interlined. As bearing upon the purpose of Mrs. Eddy I want—

Mr. Whipple—Your observation must have some pertinence or else not, and if it has any pertinence whatever let us bring it out now.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Whipple, be good enough to permit me to finish what I was about to say.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; I would be very glad to have you.

Mr. Krauthoff—The point we wanted to make, if Your Honor please, was that, at the end of Paragraph 8, the words "reserving the right to make such changes as I may think important," are interlined in pen and ink.

Mr. Whipple—Are they in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting?

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not think so. I am not an expert on her handwriting. We are not objecting to that as affecting the validity of the interlinings, but simply as bearing upon the importance of that clause.

The Master—In order to make that

fully intelligible, of course, it should appear that we know that the rest of the instrument is in typewriting.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, in typewriting.

Mr. Streeter—Will you let me look at that again?

Mr. Whipple—You say you think that bears on the importance of what is inserted. Which way? Do you think it makes it more important or less?

Mr. Krauthoff—I think it makes it more important.

Mr. Streeter—Let me look at it.

Mr. Whipple—More important; that is, that it was interlined?

Mr. Krauthoff—Just one moment.

The Master—Suppose you have counsel tell us all the things that he says are interlined first.

Mr. Krauthoff—Paragraph 10: "Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment if I shall so desire, so long as I may live." Then the words, "but if I do not elect to exercise this right"—those are written in pen and ink.

The Master—The words, "but if I do not elect to exercise this right?"

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; that is written in pen and ink.

The Master—Very well. What about the following words, "the remaining trustees?"

Mr. Krauthoff—That is all in typewriting.

The Master—That is in typewriting.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, there are some words eliminated that were in typewriting. "On and after my decease," it says those are struck out, those are not in the printed copy, they are struck out of the paper.

The Master—Where is that, what paragraph?

Mr. Krauthoff—That is in place of those words that I have just read, "but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees." The original is—what was written in—"on and after my decease."

The Master—Oh, yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—Then at the end of Paragraph 13 the words, "or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time" are interlined in pen and ink.

The Master—What paragraph?

Mr. Krauthoff—At the end of paragraph 13, the words, "or such salary as the said Church may determine from time to time."

Then in paragraph 4 the word "reasonably" appears twice in typewriting and is struck out in pen and ink. I was going to suggest, if Your Honor please, that the trustees have a photograph made of this instrument; all of these things would then clearly appear without any question.

Mr. Whipple—Why not? I think that is a very good suggestion. We will have one prepared.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, thank you. General Streeter wanted to see the document.

Mr. Streeter—I just wanted to look at it for a moment. (The document is examined by counsel.)

Mr. Whipple—We find, and perhaps it might be stated—not as affecting the signature—that these interlinings are some of them in General Streeter's handwriting.

Mr. Streeter—Well, that is all I wanted to see of it now.

Mr. Whipple—May it be stated, as a matter at least of historical interest, that the interlinings in handwriting are in General Streeter's handwriting?

Mr. Streeter—Let me look at that again; I want to be sure whether that is so.

Mr. Krauthoff—I beg pardon? Did you ask me for an admission as to that? We desire to object to the statement of counsel as to whose handwriting those interlinings are in.

The Master—I think Mr. Whipple inquired whether it might be admitted that they were.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have no knowledge on that subject.

Mr. Whipple—Well, General Streeter says that they are. Will you take his statement?

Mr. Krauthoff—If General Streeter says that those are his interlinings, why, certainly.

Mr. Streeter—Those three interlinings are in my handwriting. The striking out or drawing the pen through the word "reasonably" in the fourth paragraph, why, of course, I do not know that I drew the pen through that.

Q. Are you familiar with Mr. McKenzie's signature? A. I think I am.

Q. Is that his signature under the words, "We accept the foregoing trust?" A. I would say it certainly was.

Q. Are you familiar with Mr. Neal's signature, James A. Neal? A. I am.

Q. He is one of the defendants, isn't he? A. He is.

Q. Is that his signature? A. I should say it was.

Q. Are you familiar with the signature of Edward P. Bates? A. No, I am not.

Mr. Whipple—Two of the signatures under the heading, "We accept the foregoing trust," are James A. Neal and William P. McKenzie.

Mr. Krauthoff—It may be admitted that that is the signature of Edward P. Bates, appearing on that instrument.

Mr. Whipple—All right.

Q. Are you familiar with Mr. Hatten's signature? A. I am.

Q. Is that the signature of Thomas W. Hatten? A. Yes.

Q. That is the name set between the typewritten dates, Sept. 8, 1898, "Thomas W. Hatten, succeeding Edward P. Bates, resigned." That is Thomas W. Hatten's own signature? A. It is.

Q. The next is Oct. 21, 1898, "Joseph B. Clark, succeeding"—in typewriting—"James A. Neal"; and over-written, "James A. Neal."

Q. Is that Mr. Neal's signature? A. I should say it was.

Q. "Sept. 25, 1906, Allison V. Stewart, succeeding Joseph B. Clark, deceased." Is that Allison V. Stewart's signature? A. I should say it was.

Mr. Krauthoff—Excuse me one moment, Mr. Whipple. We want to object to the use of the word "succeeding" there as having any proba-

tive force or effect. Whether they actually succeeded or not would be a question of law to be determined upon the facts. Those are mere indorsements that were made at the time the trustees accepted and signed their names.

Q. "Jan. 6, 1908, William D. McCrackan succeeding Allison V. Stewart, resigned." Is that William D. McCrackan's own signature? A. I should say it was.

Q. And that of Allison V. Stewart? A. I should say so.

Q. "June 19, 1908, Clifford P. Smith, succeeding William D. McCrackan, resigned." Is that Mr. Smith's signature? A. I think it is.

Q. Then "Sept. 12, 1911, James A. Neal, succeeding Clifford P. Smith." Are those signatures those of Mr. Neal and Mr. Smith? A. I think so.

Q. "Dec. 2, 1912, Herbert W. Eustace, succeeding James A. Neal." Is that your signature? A. It is.

Q. And James A. Neal—his signature? A. I think so.

Q. "Feb. 1, 1917, Edward A. Merritt, succeeding Thomas W. Hatten." Are those the signatures respectively of Mr. Merritt and Mr. Hatten?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple, excuse me; I suppose it is an oversight. You omit to show that the word "resigned" is shown after all those names.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, it is—resigned. "Succeeding Thomas W. Hatten, resigned." It is—rather to be particularly nice about it, and get it exactly accurate—it is the mark indicating "ditto," ditto marks.

Mr. Krauthoff—Just so we understand each other.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I think we shall probably be able to agree what it means if we confer on it; perhaps we may do so privately so as not to take too much time.

Q. "Aug. 1, 1917, David B. Ogden, succeeding William P. McKenzie," ditto, or resigned. Are those the signatures of Mr. Ogden and Mr. McKenzie respectively? A. They are.

Q. "Aug. 1, 1917, Lamont Rowlands, succeeding," or ditto, "Edward A. Merritt, resigned." Are those the signatures of Mr. Rowlands and Mr. Merritt respectively? A. They are.

Mr. Whipple—"City of Boston, Oct. 7, 1918, 3:28 p. m., Received and entered in the Records of Mortgages, Book 1313, page 221, James Donovan, City Clerk." And there is a stamp as to when it was received.

Q. You had this recorded? A. Then we had it recorded.

Q. At City Hall? A. Yes.

Q. I take it that the record of mortgages was the only place you could find to record it down there, I mean, there was not anything else? A. It is recorded in the Secretary of State's office.

Q. Oh, in the Secretary of State's office? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I do not find the indorsement here.

Mr. Bates—Mr. Whipple, I did not understand the date of that being recorded in City Hall.

Mr. Whipple—October, 1918.

The Master—What year?

Mr. Whipple—1918. Oct. 7, 3:28 p. m., 1918. The answer admits the deeds of trust creating the Christian Science Board of Directors. I think perhaps we had better have them put in. Have you them here?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we admit the execution of instruments bearing a certain date, but we do not admit that those instruments create the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Well, never mind the admission. Have you the papers here?

Mr. Krauthoff—They are printed in the back of the bill.

Mr. Whipple—Will you produce them?

Mr. Krauthoff—We will do that.

Mr. Whipple—You haven't them here?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

Mr. Whipple—But you will produce them?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Very well. We will reserve the numbers 2 and 3 for those exhibits.

Mr. Krauthoff—You mean, the two instruments which are printed in the Church Manual from pages 128 to 138, both inclusive?

Mr. Whipple—I do not know what is printed there, but what I do refer to is the paper printed, Exhibit B, attached to the Bill in Equity, and Exhibit C, attached to the Bill in Equity. It is the originals of those that I would like to have produced.

Mr. Krauthoff—We shall be very glad to do that.

Q. Will you please—Thank you, if you will have them here. They will be with Your Honor's approval, Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively.

The Master—You have the admission, haven't you, in the—

Mr. Krauthoff—We admit now that they were executed and are correctly set forth.

The Master—The answer is that they were true copies and that they were duly executed.

Mr. Whipple—Quite right, Your Honor, but we should like to have the originals presented. Then they may be withdrawn and copies marked in their place.

[Deed of Trust, dated Sept. 1, 1892, signed by Mrs. Eddy, is designated Exhibit 2.]

Deed conveying land for church purposes, Metcalf to Knapp et al., dated March 19, 1903, is designated Exhibit 3.]

Q. Are you a member of The Mother Church, so-called—The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston? A. I am.

Q. How long have you been? A. Since December, 1894.

Q. Before you became one of the trustees of the Publishing Society, what offices, if any, had you held in connection with the Church itself?

Q. Had you been a practitioner or lecturer? A. I had been a practitioner.

Q. A practitioner of Christian Science? A. Yes.

Q. In accordance with the book of Mrs. Eddy on "Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures"? A. In accordance with that book.

Q. Where had you been a practitioner? A. San José, California.

Q. From what time to what time? A. I think from about 1897.

Q. Up to the time you became a trustee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are your associates on the board, Mr. Ogden and Mr. Rowlands, both members of The Mother Church? A. They are both members of The Mother Church.

Q. When were they—

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to this witness testifying as to facts of which he has no knowledge. He does not know when they became members of The Mother Church of his own knowledge.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I think he does.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I examine him?

Mr. Whipple—You must not be too technical, brother Krauthoff. We will be here all summer if you keep up that sort of thing. There are some things that we had better use our common sense about; don't you think so?

Mr. Krauthoff—I desire to examine as to this witness' knowledge as to when his associates became members of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Do you want to do it now? You seem in a great hurry to get to the cross-examination.

Mr. Krauthoff—I object to any testimony by this witness of his associates becoming members of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—All right. I will waive it. All he has said is that they are members of the Christian Science Church, and that is The Mother Church, and that is enough for the present; and if I want to offer more I will give you notice so that you can make your objection seasonably.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I am entitled to decent treatment at the hands of Mr. Whipple. I will ask the Court for decent treatment at the hands of Mr. Whipple.

The Master—I am unable to see so far that you have anything to complain of. He has offered you an opportunity to raise your objection seasonably to any further questions of his.

Q. Now, referring to the Deed of Trust, I want to ask the general question whether in what you have done since you have been on the board, and especially since you have been associated with your present associates, you have observed and understood and followed the terms of the Deed of Trust executed by Mrs. Eddy?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that as calling for the conclusion of the witness. The meaning of this Deed of Trust is in controversy at the outset, and what this witness did is determined by the facts and not by his conclusions.

Q. I will revise the question and put it: So far as you are aware, have you observed in the discharge of your duties the terms of the Deed of Trust?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that. A. Absolutely.

The Master—Pause a moment.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question because it calls for the conclusion of the witness.

The Master—I think I shall have to take the answer to the question subject to your objection. I think your rights will be all saved if that is done. You would hardly expect me, I suppose, to peremptorily exclude it in view of the objection.

Q. Are you aware of anything that has been done, either by your associates or yourself, in violation of the terms of that trust deed?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that as calling for the conclusion of the witness.

The Master—The witness may answer subject to the objection.

The Witness—May I have the question again?

(Question read by stenographer.)

A. I know of nothing.

Q. After you became a trustee, will you state when, if at all, any differences arose between the Board of Directors and the trustees—when first, as you remember it? A. I think the only thing that could be called a difference was in the early part of 1916, when a memorandum, so-called, was presented by the Board of Directors to the Board of Trustees.

Q. Have you that memorandum? Either the original or a copy? A. It is in Mr. Dittmore's answer, I think.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the statement of witness that that memorandum is in Mr. Dittmore's answer. The memorandum is the best proof of its contents.

The Master—Will you read me the whole answer?

(Answer read by stenographer.)

Q. You mean, a copy of it is? A. A copy of it is.

The Master—What statement do you object to?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to his statement that the memorandum is copied in Mr. Dittmore's answer. The memorandum is the best proof of its contents.

Mr. Whipple—We are not proving the contents of the memorandum; we are identifying the paper.

Mr. Krauthoff—Very well, then, I assumed that the answer was for proving its contents.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we can agree with you—

The Master—Is it worth while, gentlemen, to spend time about this? He says there is a copy attached to Mr. Dittmore's answer. That is as far as he has gone. Why not let that stand just as it is?

Q. Afterward was there correspondence on the same subject? A. There were conferences.

Q. That is, while Mr. Merritt and Mr. McKenzie were on the board? A. While Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten were on the board.

Q. Then was there any other communication on the subject? When next? A. I think the next time it was brought up was sometime in June or July. In June, I think. I think in June of 1918.

Q. Now, let me ask whether there was any written reply to this memo-

ramandum that you refer to? A. Any written reply by the trustees?

Q. Yes. A. At any time, you mean?

Q. Well, was there at any time while Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Merritt were on the board? A. There was a letter prepared, but whether it was ever signed and delivered I do not know.

Q. Was there a disagreement between the directors and the trustees as to the memorandum? A. An absolute disagreement.

Q. Was it in any way settled or adjusted? A. It was—as I understood, the adjustment was that it was to be absolutely forgotten.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I move to strike out the testimony of the witness as to what he understood.

The Master—Should it not be stated first what was done?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. I won't go through all the conversations, unless Your Honor should direct me to.

Q. What was the result and final conversation? A. The agreement was—

Mr. Krauthoff—We object—

Q. They will object if you call it an agreement. If you state a conversation you escape at least one of those technicalities that might otherwise obstruct your testifying.

A. The conversation—

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, we make the distinct objection that the witness must state the conversation.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no. You state the conversation. If you can't remember it in detail, state the substance of it.

The Witness—I can only state the substance of it.

Q. That is all right. You may do that. A. The substance of the conversation was that the memorandum should be laid aside and forgotten, and that we would work on in the spirit of true Christian Science.

Q. Now, next, as I understand it, there was a communication some time in June of last year? A. June—it was not a communication; it was a conference.

Q. On that same subject matter or a kindred matter? A. The subject was brought up.

Q. The subject was brought up? When was there any written communication with regard to it? Do you remember the first one? Was the first one on Sept. 30? The first communication on the subject? A. After the June—yes, I think Sept. 30 was the only time it was referred to in a communication.

Q. But there had been conversations before that? A. There had been this conversation in June, and I think it was referred to in a conference on Sept. 11.

Mr. Streeter—What was that last?

The Witness—I think it was referred to in a conference between the two boards on Sept. 11.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, while we do not think that this preliminary correspondence is of any material value, I think, perhaps, as a part of the history leading up to the point at issue, it may be offered as a matter of inducement. Therefore I will ask you to produce the letter of Sept. 30, 1918, if you have it. (Papers handed to Mr. Whipple by Mr. Krauthoff.)

Mr. Whipple—There are two letters, two communications, one dated Oct. 1, 1918, and one dated Sept. 30, 1918. The letter bears the stamp—

The Master—Are these in the pleadings anywhere?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. They are merely preliminary to the real issue. I will have them marked respectively Exhibit 4 and Exhibit 4a.

The Master—Those, if I understand it, are communications from the Board of Directors?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. These are communications from the trustees to the directors, in which—

The Master—Communications from the trustees to the directors?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Both of them?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Krauthoff—May I inquire if this is considered a formal offer of the letters in evidence by having them identified?

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I am not having them identified; I am offering them as exhibits.

Mr. Krauthoff—You are offering them in evidence as exhibits?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, we object to the statements of the trustees in their own favor except as statements of claims made by them.

The Master—Mr. Whipple, as I understand it, offers these communications between the two contending parties, as a part of the history of what went on.

Mr. Whipple—Purely a part of the history as to what went on.

The Master—That is enough to make them admissible, is it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—For that purpose, yes.

The Master—Well, what conclusions can be drawn from them, for what purposes they can be used, is a matter to be considered hereafter.

Mr. Krauthoff—Certainly; but we desire at this time to point out that they are no proof of the statements that the trustees made in their own favor.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, but we think they are.

Mr. Krauthoff—They are not proof of the facts that are claimed.

The Master—Your objection being on record, that is all you want for the present?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—I think we better go on. Mr. Whipple—They are some proof of it; they are not conclusive. The first letter is—

Mr. Streeter—What are they? Exhibits 4 and 5?

Mr. Whipple—Exhibits 4 and 4a. General. The first letter is dated Oct. 1, on the heading of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A., cable address "Monitor, Boston," Office of Business Manager, Oct. 1, 1918.

There is a stamp on it which you will notice on these communications, as follows: "Read, Oct. 1, 1918. The C. S. Board of Directors." That is, the directors had a habit of causing these communications to be stamped when they were read:

"Dear Friends:

"Under separate cover we are sending to the Board of Directors a letter bearing upon the subject that we were to discuss with you today. A copy of the letter is being sent for each member of your board, and also a copy of the Deed of Trust. If, after reading this letter, the Board of Directors still wishes to see the trustees, we shall be in session at the Publishing House and shall be glad to have you telephone us. With best wishes,

"Yours sincerely,

"BOARD OF TRUSTEES,

"Herbert W. Eustace,

"Secretary."

[The above letter, dated Oct. 1, 1918, is marked Exhibit 4.]

Mr. Whipple—The second letter, which appears to be one of the copies, is dated Sept. 30, 1918. It is stamped, "Read, Oct. 1, 1918. The C. S. Board of Directors"; and also, "Read, Dec. 19, 1918. The C. S. Board of Directors." [Letter, dated Sept. 30, 1918, is marked Exhibit 4a, and reads as follows:]

"Sept. 30, 1918.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"Referring to our meeting with you on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and your request later that the Board of Trustees listen to the reading of the minutes of the Board of Directors recording their interpretation of that meeting, after most careful and earnest consideration, the Board of Trustees has decided that this would not be a wise course of action for the trustees to take.

"In view of this request of the directors and the meeting of Sept. 11, and more especially in view of the reference to a certain 'memorandum' prepared by the Board of Directors and presented to the Board of Trustees for their acceptance at certain joint conferences held by the two boards in the month of February, 1916, and again brought up by the Board of Directors for discussion with the Board of Trustees in recent conferences, which, though having been rejected by the trustees as a contravention of the Deed of Trust and the Church Manual, may still be in the directors' file, it is our desire to set forth clearly in writing the position of the Board of Trustees as stated at the meeting of Sept. 11.

"At that meeting the trustees stated to the Board of Directors exactly how they viewed the Deed of Trust and the Manual in their relation to the trustees and their work. The trustees affirmed definitely that to them, as loyal Christian Scientists, their trust was not only a most sacred and honored trust given to them by our Leader as a 'perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence' (Deed of Trust), but that it was an absolutely legal trust governed and perpetuated by the laws of Massachusetts and the United States, and that in order to be true to this trust there was no other course possible to them than to abide absolutely by the Deed of Trust and the Manual, both in the letter and the spirit, and that from that day they proposed to do so; that the trustees felt that it was incumbent upon them to interpret the Deed of Trust through their own metaphysical understanding of what our Leader has written, since they were the ones called upon to fulfill the trust, and that that interpretation could not be done by somebody else for them.

"The directors stated at the close of the meeting that the trustees had made their position quite clear, and in view of that statement, this letter might seem superfluous, but as we have already stated, it seems just to state our position in writing, and provide a copy of this letter for each member of your board so that every statement therein may be verified with the Manual and the Deed of Trust.

"At the meeting on Sept. 11 some members of your board indicated that the statement of the trustees was an entirely new position for the trustees to take, and that it was a complete surprise to the directors. Since that meeting the trustees have gone back over old correspondence with the directors, and they find that their position in substance is in exact accord with the record of the trustees for a number of years, and so far as they can learn, it is the position that the Board of Trustees has felt was the only correct position from the beginning of the trusteeship. Therefore the surprise could only have been occasioned by the directors never having grasped the viewpoint of the trustees as to the support of the Deed of Trust and the Manual in their relation to the Board of Trustees.

"In order to make the question perfectly clear, we wish to state, in our Leader's words, that the Deed of Trust, under which the trustees legally operate, was prepared by our Leader and given as 'A Gift to The Mother Church, and a Grant of Trusteeship' (letter conveying the Deed of Trust), and it was to be 'perpetual and irrevocable trust and confidence' (Deed of Trust), and that 'The delivery of this instrument to, and its acceptance by said trustees shall be regarded as the full establishment of the trust and as the agreement by the trustees to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things to be done and performed by them within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument' (Sec. 14). This Deed of Trust, according to Sec. 1 of Art. XXV of the Church Manual, is inferentially incorporated as part and parcel of the Church Manual. Therefore its conditions are obligatory upon the trustees, not only as an integral part of the Church By-Laws, but also according to the laws of the land.

"Simply stated, the trustees consider their trust is for the one purpose, as stated in the Deed of Trust, of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy, and not

for the purpose of making money, although all 'net profits'—and the Deed of Trust defines what is meant by the term 'net profits'—are to be paid over each six months to the treasurer of The Mother Church.

"The trustees understand that they are absolutely responsible for the entire business of The Christian Science Publishing Society, being the owner and manager in trust of said business and constituting in their trusteeship The Christian Science Publishing Society, under which name they are required to do business. The Deed of Trust demands that the 'trustees shall energetically and judiciously manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis, and upon their own responsibility' (Sec. 3), and shall further 'employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of said business, and shall discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business' (Sec. 6). This requirement, relating to employing and discharging, the trustees hold to include every man, woman, and child working for the Publishing Society, in whatever capacity. The Board of Directors elect the editor and associate editors of our monthly and weekly periodicals, the editor of our daily newspaper, and the business manager, but the trustees employ these officers, and determine their salary; hence they are employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. In other words, of the Board of Trustees and not of the Board of Directors. This is clearly pointed out by our Leader in the letter conveying the Deed of Trust, wherein she says, 'I now recommend that these Trustees continue at present the efficient service of Mr. Joseph Armstrong as the business manager of the publishing house, Mr. Armstrong was at the time of this recommendation not only the business manager of the publishing house, but was also publisher of our Leader's works and a member of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church. Said term of office, according to the Manual, is 'one year each, dating from the time of election' (Art. XXV, Sec. 4), and is not subject to termination before the expiration of one year except in the event of discharge by the trustees for cause. The trustees hold that the directors have no direct control over the editors or the business manager, and can therefore make no business arrangements with them in any way concerning the Publishing Society.

"The Manual, in Sec. 14 of Art. VIII, under the chapter 'Discipline,' declares, 'It shall be the privilege and duty of every member, who can afford it, to subscribe for the periodicals which are the organs of this Church,' and at the close of the paragraph it is stated, 'and it shall be the duty of the Directors to see that these periodicals are duly edited and kept abreast of the times.' This is clearly a disciplinary function and not an executive function; therefore, the trustees hold that as discipline it is the duty of the Board of Directors to call attention at once to any failure on the part of the trustees to have the periodicals well edited and kept abreast of the times. But the trustees hold it is not the province of the directors to edit the periodicals, any more than it is the province of the directors to conduct the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The directors elect the editors and the business manager, but their employment and adjustment to office is the responsibility of the trustees, and if these officers do not do their work rightly, then the trustees are to blame, for they have the authority, as already quoted from the Deed of Trust, to discharge any employee for non-fulfillment of duty. The trustees feel, however, that the editors have a natural right to talk over with the Board of Directors any matter concerning the editorial work at any time they desire to do so, and request the benefit of their experience and enlightenment.

"Mrs. Eddy, in establishing the Deed of Trust, evidently took pains to define the character of thought that should constitute the Board of Trustees—business, metaphysics (a doctor), and scholarship—and, furthermore, she stated, 'I have asked for a small Board of Trustees, and as I believe a strong board' (letter conveying the Deed of Trust). Following this, she defined clearly and unmistakably what the duties of the Board of Trustees should be, stating specifically, and thus showing why she had defined the mental qualities constituting the Board of Trustees (Sec. 3), 'Said trustees shall have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly, and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same, so as to promote the best interests of the Cause.'

"Mrs. Eddy also covered, in Sec. 6 of Art. XXV of the Church Manual, the rules and orders that should govern any further publications issued by The Christian Science Publishing Society. In Sec. 8 of Art. XXV she declares, 'Only the Publishing Society of The Mother Church selects, approves, and publishes the books and literature it sends forth,' and concludes the section with the statement, 'A book or an article of which Mrs. Eddy is the author shall not be published or republished by this society without her knowledge or consent.' In connection with this last sentence in Sec. 8, the trustees wish here to state positively their interpretation of this By-Law, and it is that this society can issue no book or article of which our Leader is the author that is not already in her published works, unless the provisions of this By-Law can be established.

"We should like at this point to bear record, with a great deal of appreciation, that at the time of the publication of the article entitled 'Life,' by our Leader, which appeared in the Sentinel of Feb. 2, and in the April Journal, which at that time we heartily approved, that when the trustees desired to republish this article in pamphlet form, the directors advised otherwise, and very wisely, for now we see clearly that this By-Law prohibits the publishing or republishing

of any such articles. Inasmuch as the article originally was not referred to the trustees by the directors, as we now hold it should have been before being presented to the editors for their consideration for publication, the directors were primarily responsible for its first publication, but the field has a right to hold the Publishing Society, under the Church Manual, responsible for not upholding this By-Law. This mistake shows the great necessity of working in exact accord with the Deed of Trust and the Manual. We accept our full responsibility for this departure in regard to publishing the article 'Life,' as we should have been fully alive to our trusteeship.

"We have notified the editor of the Journal and Sentinel and the editor of the Monitor, that we hold them responsible for everything that is published in the periodicals, and that we look to them to be true to their responsibility, just as we hold the business manager responsible for the business. The trustees are fully aware that there is only one way in which to govern the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 'on a strictly Christian basis' (Sec. 3 of the Deed of Trust)—by holding every man and woman in the Publishing House responsible for his own individual work for we can conceive of no government by Principle except by trusting each employee to his own individual demonstration of Principle, and then, if the demonstration is not satisfactory, to point out the mistake. The future vastness of the Publishing Society's business is so great that to contemplate any other way of conducting the business is impossible. Therefore, each individual must be held responsible for his own demonstration, for this inevitably brings out the very best that is in the individual, and makes him responsible to God for his office and for his continuance in that office, instead of looking to person or persons, and this applies to all employees, from those who seem to have unimportant work to those who fill the most important offices.

"The members of the Board of Trustees naturally feel a deep sense of responsibility in the handling of this sacred and tremendous trust committed to their care, and they are resolved to faithfully live to the Deed of Trust and the Manual both in the letter and in the spirit. They wish neither to shirk any responsibility nor to assume any responsibility that is not properly theirs, but God will not allow them to avoid in the slightest degree fulfilling the full requirements of the Deed of Trust and the Manual, and the trustees hold that this responsibility includes the complete and entire management of The Christian Science Publishing Society in every detail, upon their own responsibility, and energetically and judiciously.

"In defining our position we have spoken frankly and directly, and our one desire has been to do God's will and to be obedient to the teachings of Mrs. Eddy, as embodied by her in the Deed of Trust and the Manual. The trustees wish to reiterate the high personal regard they entertain for the individual members of the Board of Directors and, above all, they want to declare the love and honor they have for the office of the Christian Science Board of Directors, and in turn rightly expect the same love and honor on the part of the directors for the office of the Board of Trustees. These two boards, designated and constituted by our Leader, each having its own well defined work, one being the governing board of the Church and its activity and the other the governing board of the Publishing Society and all its publications, must inevitably cooperate at every point. This cooperation, however, can only be accomplished by a right mutual respect for each other's boards and their respective work. Yet when all said and done, in spite of the tremendous importance of the letter, still how small is the letter compared to that Spirit that must inspire everything bequeathed to us by our Leader in the service of God. It is in the unity of this Spirit that this letter is written, signed, and sent.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"DAVID B. OGDEN,
"LAMONT ROWLANDS,
"Board of Trustees."

Q. Now, up to that time had you consulted any counsel with reference to the matter of the discharge of your duties as trustees?

Mr. Whipple—September of last year.

The Master—September when?

Mr. Whipple—Sept. 30 of last year. A. We had not.

Q. Up to that time had any difference in opinion arisen between you and the directors as to any specific thing which should be done, or that either should refrain from doing? A. Yes, there had.

Q. What? A. In the publication of a pamphlet called Purification.

Q. Well, that is referred to here. No, that is not referred to here. A. No.

Q. Any other than that one? A. I think not.

Q. Tell us about that. You were to publish a pamphlet, or did publish one? A. It is the duty of the Publishing Society to issue pamphlets. It has been the—

Mr. Krauthoff—Excuse me, if Your Honor please. I object to that statement of course, that it is the duty of the Publishing Society to issue pamphlets as calling for a conclusion of the witness. The duties of the Publishing Society depend upon certain facts.

point at which you were interrupted. A. It being the duty of the Publishing Society to issue pamphlets, it has been the custom of the trustees to select articles appearing in the periodicals from time to time for issuance in pamphlet form. There were certain articles issued in the meantime over a series of several weeks, and to the trustees these articles were of very vital significance at the time, and at all times, and it was decided to issue these articles in pamphlet form, and call the pamphlet Purification. This was done in the usual way, and I think the first objection to it came when I will have to tell this just as I remember it—

Q. Yes. A. The first objection came, as I remember it, from the Board of Directors. They had heard that we were issuing—

Q. In a written communication, or orally? A. No, not at that time.

Q. Yes. All right. State what was said about it. A. They said that they would like to talk with the trustees about the pamphlet Purification before it went out. There may have been little intervening things, but I don't remember exactly. And the trustees had a conference with the Board of Directors on this subject.

Q. About when? Which year? A. It was early in September of 1918.

Q. Yes. Before this letter was written? A. Oh, yes, yes.

Q. All right. A. It was early in that same month.

Q. Now, will you state the substance of the conference? A. Several objections were made to specific things in the pamphlet, but nothing very important, and the trustees said that they would take them under consideration. One was a typographical error which self-evidently needed changing; the others were points of making the statements in the pamphlet perhaps a little clearer; and also the directors desired to have the name of the author of the writings on the pamphlet.

Q. After that, the pamphlet was returned to our board room. It was decided to issue the pamphlet and make the change with regard to the name, placing the name on the pamphlet, and the pamphlets had then nearly all been printed; and, as I remember it, the word was sent to the directors that we would make the changes in the next edition; and the pamphlet was ordered sent out. I think the next thing that we knew of was that the business manager reported to us—

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to what the business manager reported.

Mr. Whipple—You may pass that.

The Master—We are now getting a connected history of the whole thing. I think that it may go in, reserving your objection.

The Witness—The next thing was that the business manager reported to us that he had received a communication from the directors, ordering that this pamphlet be not sent out without further instructions from them. That is in substance as I remember it. He reported this to the trustees, and the trustees in substance told him that he had the direction of the order.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to what the trustees told the business manager.

The Master—Do you want that, Mr. Whipple?

Q. Well, did you send it out just the same? A. The business manager sent it out.

Q. By your direction? A. By our direction.

Q. Yes; that is right. Now, were there any other disagreements or controversies than that? Had there been on any specific thing up to that time? A. I would say no.

Q. I think perhaps it will help if you will state what publications the Publishing Society has issued. A. The Christian Science Journal—

Q. Describe that. How often is it published? A. It is a monthly publication.

Q. I beg pardon? A. Published monthly. It is the original publication, founded in 1883 by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. What does it contain? A. Articles written by Christian Scientists throughout the field, editorials, and testimonies of healing, and also a list of practitioners and churches and societies.

Q. How about the rest of them? A. The Christian Science Sentinel, which is a weekly publication, established in 1898 by Mrs. Eddy; Der Herold der Christian Science—

Q. What is its character? A. It has, also, like the articles, perhaps, written by Christian Scientists, and testimonies of healing, and editorials, and some other items of interest from religious exchanges and such things.

Q. Very well. A. Der Herold der Christian Science, a periodical, a monthly periodical, printed in the German language, with the English on opposite pages. This was established or authorized by Mrs. Eddy, I think, in 1890.

Q. Where does that circulate? A. Throughout the world.

Mr. Bates—I did not understand the date.

The Witness—I think it was in 1890. Mr. Bates—Do you mean that?

The Witness—No, of course I don't mean 1890. Let me see.

Is there a Sentinel here?

Mr. Whipple—We will fix that.

The Witness—Wait a minute—1891 and 1892—well, it is of minor importance, is it not, the date?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, we will fix the date later.

Q. What is the character of that publication? A. Of the Herold, the German Herold?

Q. Yes. A. It now consists of articles and testimonies and editorials translated into the German language that have appeared in our other periodicals.

Q. And the others. A. Then there is the Christian Science Quarterly, which appears quarterly, containing what are called the Bible lessons. They are the lesson sermons read each Sunday in all Christian Science churches, and are issued each quarter.

Q. By whom are they prepared? A. They are prepared by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees.

Q. And are those the things which

are read throughout the world in Christian Science churches on Sunday?

A. Those are the lessons studied by Christian Scientists and read on Sunday at the Sunday services.

Q. Does the reading of those lessons or sermons constitute the entire exercise on Sunday? A. No.

Q. What else is there? A. That is the sermon part of the exercise. It consists of the singing of hymns, reading from the Scriptures, and the Lord's Prayer, and the interpretation, the spiritual interpretation, of the Lord's Prayer, as given in the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health.

Q. So that they take the place of what are called sermons in the other churches? A. That is their purpose, I believe.

Q. And those are prepared by a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees? A. A committee of six.

Q. And have been ever since you have had anything to do with it? A. They have.

Q. Have the directors ever had anything to do with that? A. Not that I know of.

Q. And the other periodical or paper? A. A French paper that we issue, called Le Herault der Christian Science. That is like the German periodical—it consists of translations from articles and editorials and testimonies that have previously appeared in our other periodicals. And then there is The Christian Science Monitor, established in 1898. That is our daily newspaper.

Q. And where does that circulate? A. That circulates throughout the entire world.

Q. And deals with news throughout the world? A. Yes; containing also one Christian Science article each day.

Q. One Christian Science article? A. Yes.

Q. Now, pamphlets have been spoken of. A. Yes. That is incidental to our business.

Q. It is said that the Monitor was established in 1908 instead of 1898. A. Yes, 1908, that is right.

Q. Then, from time to time, you issue pamphlets which are a part of the Christian Science literature? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Now I will offer the reply to the letter of Sept. 30th, and that will be marked Exhibit 5.

Mr. Strawn—You have a copy of this letter, have you, bearing date Oct. 8, 1918, written by the Board of Directors to the Board of Trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—We haven't it with us.

The Master—Show it to the other counsel, then, if they have not seen it.

Mr. Whipple—This is the original letter. I think that they all have copies of it.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not think that we have any objection to an original document from our clients. (After examining the letter referred to) No, we have no objection to it.

The Master—Then you may read it.

Mr. Strawn. (Reading):

"The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts, Oct. 8, 1918.

"Dear Trustees,

"Your letter of Sept. 30 has been carefully considered. Looking first for points of agreement, the Christian Science Board of Directors proposes, as a general rule, to exercise its supervision of the publishing department of The Mother Church with and through the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Nevertheless, this board reserves the right to adopt any mode of action that may be appropriate or necessary, in any particular situation, to fulfill its legal, moral, and spiritual responsibilities.

"Mrs. Eddy's gift of the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society was in purpose and effect a gift to The Mother Church. This fact is proved by her disposition of its profits. It is also proved by her contemporaneous letter to the original trustees, in which she summed it up as, 'A gift to The Mother Church, and a grant of trusteeship.' Before that she had the Christian Science Board of Directors the 'body corporate' for the purpose of taking and holding' all gifts to her Church (Church Manual, p. 130). Again on page 13 of her 'Message for 1902,' Mrs. Eddy spoke of the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society as a transfer to The Mother Church. Since her 'gift' and 'transfer' was 'to The Mother Church' her 'grant of trusteeship' was evidently and necessarily consistent with and subordinate to her plan for a church; hence the trusteeship which she granted at that time was a secondary and subordinate grant. It cannot be regarded as independent; it must be construed in relation to the Massachusetts statute and the Deed of Trust copied on pp. 128-135 of the Manual, and in relation to all other steps taken by Mrs. Eddy as the Founder of Christian Science. Prominent in this connection is the provision by which 'The business of The Mother Church shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors' (Manual, Article I, Sec. 6). By this and other provisions of our Church By-Laws the Christian Science Board of Directors became more than the body corporate described in the statute and trust deed quoted on pp. 128-135 of the Manual; it became the superior directing body in Christian Science affairs. The power of this board to declare vacancies in the trusteeship of The Christian Science Publishing Society (Manual, Art. XXV, Sec. 3), was doubtless intended to establish the superior relation of this board to that trusteeship beyond question.

"The plan proposed in this letter—that the directors will, as a general rule, exercise their supervision of the Publishing Society with and through the trustees—will need for its suc-

cess a mutual conception of the relations between the two boards and a consistent intention to cooperate accordingly. The plan now proposed will succeed only when each board acts in full accordance with its respective functions.

"It does not seem necessary now for the directors to take up every point in the trustees' letter. The directors must, however, expressly disallow the claim of the trustees that their recent interpretation of the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, is conclusive. Such a claim, if conceded, might destroy the unity of the Christian Science movement for the same reason that a similar claim made by certain states in 1861 in regard to the American Constitution, threatened to break up and destroy the American Union.

"With reference to the question whether the claims now advanced by the trustees are new and surprising, it is to be remembered that some of the directors have been on one or the other of the two boards for a longer time than any of the trustees have served as such. The directors, therefore, may be better informed on this subject than the trustees. Specific evidence that the claims now advanced by the trustees are of recent origin is furnished by a letter from the trustees to the directors dated Feb. 15, 1918.

"The directors must also disallow the claim of the trustees that the duty of the directors to see that these (the Christian Science) periodicals are duly edited and kept abreast of the times' (Manual, Art. VIII, Sec. 14) is merely a disciplinary function. The word 'discipline,' on which the trustees base this claim, is the general heading of Articles VIII to XII of the Manual; which five articles include forty-nine sections pertaining to about as many subjects, the same being variously near to or remote from what is commonly called discipline. The heading of Art. VIII is 'Guidance of Members.' Moreover, the immediate context of the provision in question is a declaration of the privilege and duty of members to subscribe for the periodicals. The two declarations of duty in the same by-law, with only a semicolon between them, are evidently regarded closely by contents as well as position. They are much closer to each other, both in position and significance, than either of them is to the heading 'Discipline.' The privilege and duty of members is to subscribe for the periodicals; the related or corresponding duty of the directors is to see that these periodicals are duly edited and kept abreast of the times. Now the verb 'see,' as defined in the Century Dictionary, means 'to bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure; with an object-clause with that specifying the result.' Hence the provision in question, instead of being limited to what is commonly called 'discipline,' clearly supports and confirms the directors' entire view of their relation to the Publishing Society.

"The directors infer that the trustees have read their Deed of Trust by itself, or without enough regard for the other instruments to which it is essentially related. Our Leader founded one Church or institution; hence, no part thereof can be understood by itself. It would seem from the trustees' letter that they have failed to get a complete view of the entire situation. In particular, it would seem that the trustees have failed to give due effect to the statute quoted on page 130 of the Manual, to the Deed of Trust based on that statute, and to the Church By-Laws, which clearly confer superior authority on the Christian Science Board of Directors. Two of these By-Laws are already quoted in this letter; others are Secs. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9, of Art. XXV.

"The By-Laws just cited apply explicitly to the relations between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Even without them, there would be sufficient evidence for the conclusions that the jurisdiction of this board extends to every matter affecting the cause of Christian Science as a whole, and that it includes such supervision over all departments and branches of The Mother Church as may be necessary to preserve the purity and integrity of the religion which it represents. This conclusion from the contents of our Church Manual was stated by this board, when only one of its present members were on it, in a letter published on Nov. 3, 1909, in the Christian Science Sentinel; that statement had the express advance approval of Mrs. Eddy as well as the general approval of loyal Christian Scientists. The fact that the net profits of the business go to The Mother Church carries with it a legal right of oversight to guard against mismanagement and loss. Yet this fact is only one of many considerations which unitedly support and confirm the directors' conclusions.

"Of necessity there must be a board or body having superior authority in such an institution as that which represents Christian Science. If the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society were not subordinate to the Christian Science Board of Directors, there would be two boards having equal authority in regard to the same affairs; a situation which would at once defy metaphysics and invite failure in business. On the other hand, the relation between the two boards stated in this letter not only results from and is consistent with all of Mrs. Eddy's acts as the Founder of Christian Science; it is also the only feasible or workable arrangement. Heartily carried on, the authority which it concedes to the trustees will give the most important responsibilities in the world.

"The expressions of personal regard in the trustees' letter are cordially reciprocated. The present directors hope that the present trustees will proceed in accordance with the conclusions stated in this letter. An assurance on this point is desired, and is needed for the general welfare. Our Leader has said, 'Unity is the essential nature of Christian Science. Its Principle is One, and to demonstrate the

divine One, demands oneness of thought and action.' (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 254.)

"Sincerely yours,
"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
(By) (Signed)
"EDWARD A. MERRITT,
"Secretary."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 5. R. H. J.]

Mr. Whipple—May we suspend, Your Honor, until, say, five minutes past two?

Mr. Bates—I would suggest quarter past two, merely because the elevators are apt to be so crowded at two o'clock.

Mr. Whipple—They will get over the crowd by five minutes past two.

Mr. Bates—I know it, but, in order to get here by five minutes past two we shall have to come up in the midst of the crowd. It is only a suggestion. Make it 10 minutes past, if you prefer it.

Mr. Whipple—All right. We do not want to lose any time if we can help it, because with such an array of distinguished counsel as we have here every five minutes counts.

[Recess until 2:10 o'clock p. m.]

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Whipple—We were merely reading letters. I do not believe Mr. Thompson or Mr. Streeter would care if we proceed.

The Master—At what hour this afternoon do counsel think we had better adjourn?

Mr. Bates—Whatever is agreeable to Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—The regular hours in the state court are from two to four in the afternoon; that is agreeable to us.

Mr. Bates—Your Honor, that is agreeable to us—anything that is agreeable to the master. I would suggest that as we did not begin until 2:15 perhaps we better go over until 4:15.

The Master—It doesn't make any difference to me, anything that is agreeable to counsel.

Mr. Bates—A two-hour session in the afternoon.

Mr. Whipple—The next letter is one dated Oct. 11, 1918, the original of which you have. Shall we use a copy?

Mr. Krauthoff—A letter from the trustees?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not know that we have.

Mr. Strawn—It is a very short letter. Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"Oct. 11, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dear Friends:

"We wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Oct. 8 and to say that we will defer our reply until we have our full board present.

"Very sincerely yours,
"BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
(Signed) HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"Secretary."

Mr. Krauthoff—May I ask that the letter of Oct. 8 be offered in connection with it?

Mr. Strawn—I think it has been offered.

Mr. Whipple—That has been offered and has been marked.

Mr. Strawn—That is the one I read just before adjournment.

[The above letter, Board of Trustees to the Board of Directors, Oct. 11, 1918, is marked Exhibit 6.]

Mr. Strawn—The next letter is also from the trustees to the directors, the original of which I dare say you have, dated Nov. 11, 1918.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

[Exhibit 7.]

"Nov. 11, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dear Friends:

"The Board of Trustees again acknowledges receipt of your courteous favor of Oct. 8. This board sincerely regrets it cannot adopt the definition of its powers and duties set forth in your letter, but after having given further careful consideration to the subject refers to the conclusions expressed in its letter to your board under date of Sept. 30, 1918.

"This board is in accord with your suggestion that the action of the two boards should be entirely harmonious, and that both should be impelled by no other motive than the best interest of the cause which each is trying to serve. If you desire to discuss the subject further, the members of this board will be pleased to meet with you at any time you may appoint.

"With renewed assurance of our esteem and sincere regard, we are,
"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"DAVID B. OGDEN,
"LAMONT ROWLANDS,
"Board of Trustees."

[The above letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, Nov. 11, 1918, is marked Exhibit 7.]

Q. Mr. Eustace, we do not find in the files any reply to the last letter, Exhibit 7. Do you remember whether there was a reply? A. I think not.

Q. No written reply? A. No written reply.

Q. Were the trustees at this time in communication with the directors orally? Were you having meetings together or not? A. No, I think we were not having meetings at that time.

Q. Then the communications between you were entirely in writing? A. They were.

Q. And we may assume that unless we find a letter that there was no communication? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask, Mr. Krauthoff, whether you have any letter between the date of the last one, Nov. 11, and Dec. 13, 1918, or a copy of a letter that passed between the boards?

Mr. Krauthoff—We have one of Nov. 23, from the business manager to the board, about the financial statement.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am

have an interview with you tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock in the board room of The Mother Church.

"Trusting that it will be agreeable and convenient for you to be present, Sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The above letter, Charles E. Jarvis, corresponding secretary, to Board of Trustees, Dec. 18, 1918, is marked Exhibit 10.]

Mr. Strawn—The next is under date of Dec. 18, 1918, and reads as follows: addressed to the Christian Science Board of Directors.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"December 18, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"Your letter of this date is received.

"At the present time Mr. Rowlands is absent, and we are not advised of the immediate date of his return; however, at one of our regular board meetings it was unanimously decided that in future conferences between the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees, if the directors desired to ask the trustees something concerning the Publishing Society, the trustees would be very glad to set a time for the conference in the board room of the trustees, and that, if, on the other hand, the trustees desired to ask the directors some question, they would ask for an appointment to meet with the directors in their board room.

"It was also unanimously decided that all points to be talked over should be included in the letter asking for the conference, and that no conference should be held between the two boards in relation to our letter to you of Sept. 30 until all the members of both boards were present.

"We would therefore ask you to please let us know the points that you desire to bring up at the conference you request, whereupon the meeting can be readily arranged.

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
"HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"Secretary."

[The above letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, Dec. 18, 1918, is marked Exhibit 11.]

Mr. Strawn—The answer to that letter is as follows, on the letterhead of the Christian Science Board of Directors, dated Dec. 20, 1918, addressed to the trustees.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dec. 20, 1918.

"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to acknowledge receipt of your two letters dated Dec. 18, 1918, and to send you this answer as one of them.

"As the directors understand the trustees' letter, it practically asserts an equality with the Christian Science Board of Directors, even a superiority over this board. In particular the trustees' letter virtually informs the directors that the trustees have attempted to adopt rules or regulations to be observed by the directors.

"The directors intend to exercise their supervision of The Christian Science Publishing Society in the most considerate manner and with all due regard for the trustees thereof, but the directors cannot for one moment concede that their supervision can be regulated or limited as asserted by the trustees' letter.

"The directors hold that The Christian Science Publishing Society is, to quote from the Manual, 'The Publishing Society of The Mother Church' (Article XXV, Section 8), that its business is the business of The Mother Church, and that said business is under the supervision of the Christian Science Board of Directors. It may be that the directors can usually give such directions as may be needed to or through the trustees as proposed in the directors' letter of Oct. 8, 1918. However this may work out in practice, this board is resolved to fulfill its duties and responsibilities under our Church by-laws and the other instruments which express our Leader's intention. This the directors expect to do as they have been and will be able to manifest divine guidance. Nothing less than this will maintain the unity and integrity of the Christian Science movement.

"An immediate assurance from the trustees is desired.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The above letter, Board of Directors to Board of Trustees, Dec. 20, 1918, is marked Exhibit 12.]

Mr. Strawn—That was followed by another letter to the trustees under date of Dec. 20, 1918, on the letterhead of the directors, reading as follows.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Dec. 20, 1918.

"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to send you this letter.

"In view of the by-law, 'The business of The Mother Church shall be conducted by its Christian Science Board of Directors' (Church Manual, Article I, Section 6), this board understands that the business of The Mother Church includes the recognition of branch churches and of determining

the eligibility of members of The Mother Church for recognition as practitioners and nurses, and that the duty of this board includes the final decision upon such recognitions. Accordingly, the following is transmitted for your guidance and direction:

"1. The responsibility for all final decisions in regard to recognizing new branches of The Mother Church including societies rests with the Christian Science Board of Directors. To this end, the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society shall submit the names and addresses of organizations whose applications the trustees have voted to recommend be accepted or declined, to the directors, for their final decision, together with any necessary explanation.

"2. The directors will make all final decisions in regard to the eligibility of persons who may apply for recognition as practitioners or nurses. This shall be done in the manner provided in the preceding paragraph.

"3. Nothing shall be done by the trustees, directly or indirectly, to regulate the practice of Christian Science, by rules, questions, or other means, without first securing the consent or approval of the directors. In particular the trustees shall give full effect to the rule, 'Choice of patients is left to the wisdom of the practitioner' (Manual, Art. XXVII, Sec. 4).

"4. All questions pertaining to the general welfare of the Christian Science movement, not particularly connected with the business of the Publishing Society, shall be determined by the Christian Science Board of Directors. All important questions pertaining to the general welfare of the Christian Science movement and connected with the business of the Publishing Society, shall be determined by the trustees upon consultation with the directors.

"5. The directors will determine the editorial policy of the Christian Science publications. If advertisements are used for editorial purposes, this rule shall apply to them.

"6. The salaries of the editors and of the business manager elected by the directors shall be subject to approval by the directors.

"7. In view of Art. XXV, Sec. 5, of the Manual and the nature of the work done by the Committee on Bible Lessons, the trustees shall not fill a vacancy on that committee without a prior acceptance by the directors of the person to be appointed.

"Kindly let the board have a prompt acknowledgment of this letter.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The above letter, Board of Directors to Board of Trustees, Dec. 20, 1918, is marked Exhibit 13.]

Mr. Strawn—The answer to that was under date of Dec. 24, addressed to the Christian Science Board of Directors by the trustees.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"December 24, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"After careful consideration of your two letters dated Dec. 20, this board can only reiterate and reaffirm its position as stated in its previous letters to your board of Sept. 30 and subsequent dates.

"With our united kindest regards, and wishing you all the greetings of the season.

"Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) "HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"DAVID B. OGDEN,
"LAMONT ROWLANDS,
"Board of Trustees."

[The above letter, Board of Trustees to Board of Directors, Dec. 24, 1918, is marked Exhibit 14.]

Mr. Strawn—The next was under date of Dec. 26, 1918, addressed by the Secretary of the Board of Directors to John R. Watts, Business Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Mr. John R. Watts, Business Manager,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Mr. Watts:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to transmit to you the following request with regard to the business of The Christian Science Publishing Society, which is under your management.

"To enable the Board of Directors to fulfill its duties and responsibilities under the By-Laws of The Mother Church the board desires that you take any important and unusual action in the course of your official work only after you have made sure that it has the approval of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church.

"The directors will appreciate your assurance of cooperation in this respect, and desire me to extend to you their kind personal regards.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The above letter, Board of Directors to John R. Watts, Business Manager, Dec. 26, 1918, is marked Exhibit 15.]

Mr. Strawn—Another letter, under date of Dec. 28, 1918, on the letterhead of the directors, to the trustees, reads as follows:

Mr. Strawn reads the following letter:

"Dec. 28, 1918.
"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 23 and to say in reply thereto and in further reply to recent communications from you, that in the trustees' letter of Sept. 30, 1918, they

spoke of the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, as 'an absolutely legal trust governed and perpetuated by the laws of Massachusetts and the United States.' In the same letter, the trustees also spoke of the same deed as 'inferentially incorporated as part and parcel of the Church Manual,' and spoke of its conditions as 'obligatory upon the trustees, not only as part of the Church by-laws, but also according to the laws of the land.' These quoted words, to which the directors have no objection, indicated that the trustees had sought the advice of counsel as to their rights, duties, and liabilities under the Trust Deed. With this indication before them, it seemed wise that the directors should also consult counsel about the 'laws of the land.' They now have three opinions which were written by different counsel without consulting each other.

Three of these counsel are members of The Mother Church. To the end that nothing be left undone which may lead to the establishment of the right concept of the relationship of the Publishing Society to The Mother Church, the directors now offer to furnish copies of these opinions to the trustees and in turn offer to consider any opinions of counsel which the trustees have received.

"The directors earnestly recommend that the trustees consider and reconsider whether they are not making an attack on the by-laws and government of The Mother Church. The conduct of the trustees is not to be distinguished from such an attack by their avowed adherence to the Manual. That factor has been present in certain other cases, which, if they had been successful, would likewise have repudiated certain important provisions which our Leader has given us for unswerving obedience. For the trustees to set up the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, as creating a trust not subject to the Church by-laws adopted since that date, or as creating a trust not subject to the present government of The Mother Church, would be in effect an attack on the by-laws and government of The Mother Church. If the trustees continue to insist on any such contention, it will constitute a most threatening menace to the welfare of the Christian Science movement. In such an exigency the advice and warning given by Mrs. Eddy in the letter to the Board of Directors published in the 'Sentinel' of Aug. 22, 1914, is pertinent for all persons concerned. The directors refer especially to the following sentences:

"The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the by-laws and government of 'The First Church of Christ, Scientist,' in Boston. None but myself can know, as I know, the importance of the combined sentiment of this church remaining steadfast in supporting its present by-laws."

"With the sincere hope that Principle may be demonstrated in this vital matter.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHARLES E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The above letter, Board of Directors to Board of Trustees, Dec. 28, 1918, is marked Exhibit 16.]

Mr. Strawn—That was answered under date of Dec. 31 by the trustees to the directors.

[The letter dated Dec. 31, 1918, is marked Exhibit 17, WHM, and is read by Mr. Strawn as follows:

"[Exhibit 17.]
"Dec. 31, 1918.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"Your letter of Dec. 28 has been given very careful consideration, and surely the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer must have composed it, for it is truly an enigma to us.

"As the trustees read your letter, they feel that the second paragraph nullifies the statements made in the first paragraph, and it goes without saying that the trustees absolutely repudiate the charges of the Board of Directors against the Board of Trustees in this second paragraph, and further wish to state that they feel that the directors do not fully realize the seriousness of the statements they have made.

"With cordial good wishes,
"Yours sincerely,
(Signed) "HERBERT W. EUSTACE,
"DAVID B. OGDEN,
"LAMONT ROWLANDS,
"Board of Trustees."

Mr. Strawn—The next letter is under date of Jan. 3, 1919, from the directors to the trustees, and reads as follows:

[The letter, dated Jan. 3, 1919, is marked Exhibit 18, WHM, and is read by Mr. Strawn as follows:

"[Exhibit 18.]
"The Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts.
"Jan. 3, 1919.

"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends: I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Dec. 31 and to send you this letter.

"The directors' letter of Dec. 28 included a simple offer and a plain recommendation, stated in two consistent paragraphs. The fact that the trustees have replied without making any response to an offer and a recommendation of that nature and importance is another item of proof that they are not at present qualified for their work and trust.

"For a long time the Christian Science Board of Directors has been obliged to witness an accumulation of signs that one or more changes must be made in the personnel of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. At all times this conclusion has been unwelcome. It has been put off more than once when the evidence furnished by the trustees themselves seemed imperative.

Now it has become clear beyond question that one or more changes must be made, to preserve the business of the Publishing Society, to keep the unity of the Christian Science movement, and to guard the By-Laws and government of The Mother Church.

"In this situation the trustees have one more proposal to make. It is that the present members of the Board of Trustees submit their resignations to the Christian Science Board of Directors, and that they help to install one at a time as many new trustees as the directors may declare are needed. The directors assume that the trustees will desire to be, not obstructive, but helpful.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

Mr. Strawn—Under date of Jan. 17 another letter came from the directors to the trustees, reading as follows:

"[The letter dated Jan. 17, 1919, above referred to is marked Exhibit 19, WHM, and is read by Mr. Strawn as follows:

"Ex. 19.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Jan. 17, 1919.

"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to advise you that at a meeting of the board held this day, on motion and by unanimous vote of the members present, the Christian Science Board of Directors instructed the corresponding secretary for this board to request the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to collect and furnish to this Board of Directors as soon as possible, the papers and information described as follows:

"1. Copies of all blanks and forms used by The Christian Science Publishing Society at any time since the 1st of January, 1918, in its correspondence with persons or organizations applying, or signifying an intention or desire to apply, for cards or advertisements in The Christian Science Journal, the official organ of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. This request covers blanks and forms, including forms used for composing letters, pertaining to correspondence with persons or organizations applying, or signifying an intention or desire to apply, for any kind of a card or advertisement in said periodical.

"2. A complete list of the persons who applied in the year 1918 to The Christian Science Publishing Society for practitioners' cards in The Christian Science Journal, or signified in said year their intention or desire to make such an application, and whose applications The Christian Science Publishing Society did not accept, together with the reasons in each instance for not accepting the same.

"Sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CHAS. E. JARVIS,
"Corresponding Secretary for The Christian Science Board of Directors."

"CEJ-L." (By Mr. Whipple.) Now, at some time before the date of the last letter, the Board of Trustees had consulted counsel, had they not?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you remember the date when you first consulted counsel?

A. When we first consulted Justice Hughes? No, I could not remember the date. I can—

Q. Was he the first counsel that you consulted? A. We had an informal talk with Mr. Strawn.

Q. Mr. Strawn of counsel? A. Yes.

Mr. Streeter—Will you speak a little louder, Mr. Eustace?

The Witness—We had an informal talk with Mr. Strawn, but we had not engaged counsel at all.

Q. How early had you informally conferred with Mr. Strawn? A. It must have been some time, I think, at the end of October.

Q. Mr. Strawn was and had been counsel for one of your members? A. Yes.

Q. In his personal matters for a long time before his becoming one of the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. And he gained the confidence of the other trustees through Mr. Rowlands, and the advice that he gave you? A. Yes.

Q. On matters affecting the board? That, you say, was in the last of October? A. I think that was the last of October. Some time there.

Mr. Krauthoff—What was the year? He spoke of the last of October.

Mr. Whipple—Last year.

The Witness—1918.

Q. Then you saw him again in January? A. Yes.

Q. In the meantime had he examined the facts which were put before you and given you an opinion? A. He had—on our presentation of the matter he questioned us as to the letters that had passed between the two boards and the Deed of Trust, asking for a copy of it, and other questions, and asked us—he said—we requested him for a written opinion as to the rights and duties of the trustees.

Q. Yes. A. And he took the matter under advisement. Do you wish me to—

Q. No, that is enough. Then later, after the threat to remove you, you conferred with him again? A. We conferred with him again.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to the threat to remove. It was a request for resignation.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I will accept any terminology which meets your approval. I think we want to put the same question, but I am a little inept in meeting your criticisms. You may frame it if you would like to.

Mr. Krauthoff—I would be very glad to help you, Mr. Whipple, by any means within my power.

Mr. Whipple—I like to have your help; it is sometimes refreshing and sometimes thrilling.

Q. Then you saw him again in—

A. Yes.

Q. After the communication which suggested the resignations, or whatever that may be? A. Yes.

Q. Then after a season, is it a fact that a meeting was arranged between counsel who had been retained by the trustees and counsel who were acting for the directors? A. It is.

Q. Let me ask you this: How long, as you remember it, has it been called, Judge Smith, as he has been called, was acting for the directors in advising them? Has he been connected with them for some time? A. I suppose so. I do not really know anything about that, Mr. Whipple.

Q. Well, did you meet him at directors' meetings when you met with them? A. Never except once.

Q. When did you first hear of Mr. Krauthoff? A. I first heard that Mr. Krauthoff was in the case just prior to the letter received from the Board of Directors saying that they had engaged counsel.

Q. Saying that they had engaged counsel? A. Yes.

Q. But you had known of Judge Smith's being connected with the Board of Directors, or with the board, as a Committee on Publication, or something of that sort, for quite a while? A. We did. And we supposed he was counsel.

Q. And for quite a while? A. Yes.

Q. What I want to get at, he has been with the— A. Oh, for a number of years.

Q. With the Board of Directors for a number of years? A. A number of years.

Q. And has an office with them? A. In the same building.

Q. And then Mr. Krauthoff you heard of as their counsel when it is said that they— A. Just prior to that. I think three days before, we received that word of it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, have you your directors' records here, Mr. Krauthoff, which will show the date?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, we didn't bring them today.

Mr. Whipple—Would you mind doing it tomorrow?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—If you will bring all the directors' records. We do not want to read them all, but it will be of advantage to have them here, so that we can put in such parts as we want to.

Mr. Krauthoff—On what subject, Mr. Whipple, did you want them?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I guess I would bring them all, because you see I can't tell you just the subjects now. If you have them all here—I take it they are not very bulky—then as they come up we shall not have to send for them; and I take it that we may depend on that being done, rather than to issue a duces tecum to your secretary.

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, your oral request, Mr. Whipple, is the most potent thing I know of.

Mr. Whipple—Thank you. It has never before been compared with a subpoena duces tecum, but if it will go, it will save the expense of employing a constable.

Mr. Streeter—Do I understand the records are to be brought here?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I understand. I understand that is the result of this colloquy that has just taken place.

Mr. Streeter—If Your Honor please, there are certain matters, certain parts of the record that we desire to examine for Mr. Dittmore, and we join with Mr. Whipple, at least to that extent, in desiring the records here.

Mr. Whipple—We would like the records.

The Master—I understand the defendants' counsel is perfectly willing to bring them.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—And will bring them.

Mr. Whipple—And I will suggest that you need not bring them back of 1916; from 1916 up to date. Is that agreeable?

Mr. Streeter—No. I would like to have you bring them from January, 1916, if you please.

Mr. Krauthoff—All right; and we need them from Sept. 23, 1912.

Mr. Streeter—Well, you can have them.

Mr. Krauthoff—Or 1892, rather.

Mr. Whipple—In Mr. Dittmore's bill, which we have not come to, he intimates strongly that these records of the directors are not altogether reliable, and that he has something that is, and I therefore will respectfully request of distinguished counsel for Mr. Dittmore that they will bring theirs in at that time so that we may have the real thing.

Mr. Streeter—Well, we note what you say, brother Whipple.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I ask that Mr. Whipple's characterization of Mr. Dittmore's bill be stricken from the record. Whatever

intimation is in it, the bill speaks for itself.

Mr. Whipple—I didn't characterize the bill. I said that in the pleadings, which are before Your Honor, there is a statement as to the unreliability of all the records of the directors.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that statement. We have not discovered it in the bill.

Mr. Whipple—Well, all right. If the bill does not justify it—

The Master—That perhaps is hardly characterizing the bill. The bill is before us. Perhaps Mr. Whipple can sometime or other refer us to the particular passage that he has in mind.

Mr. Whipple—We have copies and the originals of two letters under date of Jan. 22 of the present year which the Board of Directors, through their corresponding secretary, caused to be sent to the Board of Trustees. I was about to say that it did not seem worth while to read them, but I guess we would better, and we will offer them. The shorter one we will have marked first. That would be Exhibit 20.

[The letter dated Jan. 22, 1919, above referred to, is marked Exhibit 20, WHM.]

Mr. Whipple—And the longer one will be Exhibit 21.

[The letter above referred to dated Jan. 22, 1919, is marked Exhibit 21, WHM.]

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Strawn, are you willing kindly to help me out still?

Mr. Strawn—I will do the best I can. The one which has been identified as Exhibit No. 20 reads as follows:

"Ex. 20.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Jan. 22, 1919.

"Board of Trustees,
"The Christian Science Publishing Society,
"Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:
"I am instructed by the Christian Science Board of Directors to advise

be sent regarding the steps to be taken in organizing their work." A. How long had that been done? A. I can't say, but several years.

Q. Before the time you came there? A. No; I think that was reworded some years—it had probably been running a number of years. I would have to look back in the record.

Q. And The Christian Science Publishing Society had performed these functions in regard to the organization of new churches? A. Always, as far as I understand, since the Deed of Trust.

Q. Certainly ever since you have been there? A. Yes.

Q. And this proposal in this letter of Jan. 22 was that that should be changed so that the organization and recognition of branch churches and societies of The Mother Church should be entirely in the hands of the directors—that was the proposal—and taken from the hands of the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. When had that first been suggested? A. I think that letter was the first notification we had had.

Q. Then there was a resolve that the trustees should transmit to the directors all pending correspondence with regard to the Christian Science Church seeking recognition or advertisement as branch churches, and you were asked to devise a method of handling correspondence with Christian Scientists applying for recognition and advertisement as branch churches. That matter had all been in your hands, as I understand it, theretofore? A. Yes.

Q. I will ask you if it is a fact that between these dates—the 22d of January and the 27th of January—a meeting between your counsel and counsel for the directors was arranged in Boston? A. It was.

Q. And held here at some date between the 22d and the 27th of January? A. It was.

Q. And there were present former Justice Hughes—

Mr. Krauthoff—May I inquire if he was present—if Mr. Eustace was present at this conference?

The Witness—I was not.

Mr. Krauthoff—I object to any testimony about the conference at which he was not present.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Hughes and Mr. Strawn and myself were all in town and at my office? A. Not prior to the 27th. There was a meeting held first. There were two conferences of counsel, were there not?

Q. Yes. A. And the first one Justice Hughes was not present at.

Mr. Strawn—That is right.

The Master—I understand the defendants object to his stating who was present at a meeting where he was not present.

Mr. Whipple—I am not asking him to do that.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Justice Hughes was not in town, but Mr. Strawn was? A. I do.

Q. And that Mr. Whipple was in town? A. I do.

Q. And you knew of a meeting being arranged with counsel? A. I did.

Mr. Whipple—Will you produce a letter from counsel for the trustees, dated Jan. 27, 1919, if you please?

Mr. Krauthoff—Letter to us, you mean?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have not our copy convenient.

Mr. Whipple—All right; we will offer our copy, if you do not mind.

Mr. Krauthoff—Are you offering that part pleaded in the bill, or are you offering the letter in full?

Mr. Whipple—We are putting in the whole of it.

The Master—This is the letter of which a certain part is in the bill?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Strawn—This will be offered as Exhibit 22.

Mr. Krauthoff—Our position in regard to that letter, Your Honor, is this: It is immaterial as evidence, but counsel no doubt will repeat the same legal argument in a brief, so that the Court may take it for what it is—that is, the legal argument on the—

The Master—I supposed that we were now getting at all the correspondence between the two boards.

Mr. Strawn—That is right.

The Master—Doesn't this letter from the trustees come under that head?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is a letter from the trustees' counsel to the directors' counsel advising the directors' counsel as to what the trustees' counsel conceived the law of the case to be.

The Master—But I suppose it would hardly be a part of the correspondence.

Mr. Strawn—It is, an answer, if Your Honor please, to some of the claims that are made by the counsel and by the trustees—I mean, by counsel—in letters to the trustees which had not heretofore been answered by the trustees. The letter bears date Jan. 27, 1919, and is on the letterhead of Judge Hughes.

Exhibit 22.

On office letterhead of Justice Hughes, "January 27, 1919."

"Messrs. JOHN L. BATES,

"CLIFFORD P. SMITH,

"LEON M. ABBOTT,

"EDWIN A. KRAUTHOFF,

"Counsel for the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass."

"Dear Sirs:

"In view of the courtesy extended to us by you on the 25th instant, in the interview in which you stated the views of your clients respecting the position of the Board of Trustees—known as The Christian Science Publishing Society—represented by us, and the conduct of the present members of the Board of Trustees, we believe that we owe you the courtesy of stating the facts as our clients understand them."

"The trustees have sought our advice respecting their rights and duties as trustees under the Deed of Trust executed by Mary Baker G. Eddy, under date of Jan. 25, 1898. Among the 'perpetual' and 'irrevocable' trusts and confidences reposed in the trustees by that deed were the following:

"(a) To hold and manage the property and property rights exclusively

for the purpose of carrying on the business theretofore conducted by The Christian Science Publishing Society in promoting the interests of Christian Science; and

"(b) Energetically and judiciously to manage the business of the Publishing Society on a strictly Christian basis and upon their own responsibility."

"(c) To keep accurate accounts of the business and deposit in a responsible and reliable bank or trust company all bonds, mortgages, deeds or other documents or writings obligatory, for safe keeping. Also all surplus funds over and above the sum necessary to defray the running expenses of the business, until the same is paid over to the treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist."

"Once in every six months to account for and pay over to said treasurer the net profits of said business, 'net profits' being understood to mean the balance remaining at the end of each six months, after paying the usual and legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business;"

"(d) To employ all the help necessary to the proper conduct of the business, and to discharge the same in their discretion or according to the needs of the business;"

"(e) To employ such number of persons as they deem necessary to prepare Bible Lessons or Lesson Sermons to be read in The Christian Science Church, the same to be published quarterly and in the name of the Christian Science Quarterly; and they may, in their discretion, change the name or style of such Quarterly publication as occasion may demand. They shall also fix the compensation of the persons so selected."

"(f) To have direction and supervision of the publication of said Quarterly and also of all pamphlets, tracts, and other literature pertaining to said business, using their best judgment as to the means of preparing and issuing the same so as to promote the best interests of the cause."

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy. The First Members, together with the directors of said Church, shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

"The deed further provides:

"(1) 'Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause, I reserve the right to fill the same by appointment, if I shall so desire, so long as I may live; but if I do not elect to exercise this right, the remaining trustees shall fill said vacancy. The First Members, together with the directors of said Church, shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.'"

"(2) 'The deed created a valid, express trust. The activities, powers and duties of the trustees are therein stated in clear and decisive terms:'"

"(3) 'The Deed of Trust is complete in itself and irrevocable. By it the title to the property therein described was transferred and the relation of the trustees and cestui que trust was definitely fixed. It was beyond the power of Mrs. Eddy, the creator of the trust, thereafter to change, alter or modify the rights and interests established by the deed.'"

"(4) 'The power under the Deed of Trust to declare vacancies having been vested jointly in the Board of Directors and the First Members, the Board of Directors alone cannot exercise the power:'"

"(5) 'The source of the powers and duties of the trustees is the Deed of Trust. To it they must look for the extent and limit of their authority. The language of the Deed of Trust being definite and controlling, neither subsequent provisions of the Church Manual nor, as heretofore stated, any subsequent declarations of Mrs. Eddy, can have the effect of modifying the Deed of Trust or the estates and equitable interests thereby created. Nor can such provisions or declarations add to, or detract from, the particular responsibilities, duties, and functions imposed upon the trustees by the deed.'"

"(6) 'If there be any conflict between the terms of the deed and the language of the Church Manual, the legal and moral obligation of the trustees compels them to respond to and obey the mandates of the deed. Should they do otherwise, they would violate the compact which they made by their acceptance of the trust 'to honestly and faithfully do and perform all things within the terms, objects and purposes of this instrument.'"

"Although the Deed of Trust provides that the balance remaining after paying the usual and legitimate expenses incurred in conducting the business shall be paid over to the treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, the avowed and reiterated purpose of Mrs. Eddy in creating the trust was more effectually to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science. As said by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in Chase v. Dickey (212 Mass. pp. 555, 561, 562): 'This latter purpose in substance is not a gift to the particular ecclesiastical organization for its special needs. It manifests a broader design, and authorizes the use of the gift for spreading the tenets of faith taught by the testatrix over an area more extensive than could possibly be gathered in one congregation. It includes the most catholic missionary effort both as to territory, peoples and times. It is the founding of a trust of comprehensive scope for the upbuilding of the sect which the testatrix made the object of her bounty.' Obviously it was not Mrs. Eddy's intention to establish a mere money-making enterprise for the benefit of The First Church in Boston."

"Having been thus advised as to their powers and duties and the objects of the trust, the trustees assert

it always has been and is now their purpose, as trustees and as 'loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by me (Mrs. Eddy) in my book, 'Science and Health With Key to the Scriptures,' as required by the Deed, strictly to carry out and faithfully to discharge the duties and responsibilities which the Deed imposes."

"It must be assumed that in creating the Publishing Society and in designating trustees to hold and manage the property and property rights involved, and in imposing upon them the duty of energetically and judiciously managing the business of the Publishing Society on a Christian basis and 'upon their own responsibility,' Mrs. Eddy intended to commit this important work of 'effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science' to men of character, discretion, and courage, and that by the controlling terms of the deed she did not intend that the trustees should yield their responsibility to some other body or individuals, or to permit the judgment of others to be substituted for that of the trustees."

"Minds may differ as to the manner in which the trustees have performed and are performing their duty, but there can be no serious dispute as to the meaning of the language of the deed. The trustees welcome kindly and just criticism of anything which they may do or fail to do in the discharge of their duty. In the same spirit, they feel they must refuse to accept peremptory orders concerning subjects which rest wholly within the discretion of the trustees."

"The letters of the directors to the trustees of date, Jan. 3, Jan. 17, and Jan. 22, 1919, have remained unanswered because the trustees, before answering these communications, desired to be fully advised of their rights in the premises. We will now attempt to answer the letters referred to."

"With the greatest respect for the judgment of the directors, the trustees deny that they or any of them have done or omitted to do anything which would justify or warrant their resignation as trustees, and they expressly deny any right or authority to the directors to demand or request such resignation."

"Reserving all the discretion and powers committed to them by the Deed of Trust, and denying the right of the directors to make the demand, the trustees nevertheless cheerfully will comply with a request of the directors that they (the directors) be furnished with copies of all blanks and forms used by the Publishing Society at any time since Jan. 1, 1918, in its correspondence with persons or organizations applying, or signifying an intention or desire to apply for cards or advertisements in the Christian Science Journal, including forms used for composing letters pertaining to correspondence with persons or organizations applying or signifying an intention or desire to apply for any kind of an advertisement in said periodical. Also to furnish a complete list of the persons who applied in the year 1918 to the society for practitioners' cards in the Journal, or who signified in said year their intention or desire to make such application, and whose applications the society did not accept, together with the reasons in each instance for not accepting the same."

"The trustees express an entire willingness to receive, and pledge themselves carefully to consider, any suggestion or criticism which the Board of Directors may have to offer in respect of such matters."

"Referring to the letter of the trustees of date Jan. 22, 1919, requesting the change in the April issue, 1919, of the Journal, of the date of the beginning of the teaching year from Aug. 1 to Jan. 1, the trustees respectfully beg leave to suggest that they are ignorant of any such provision of the Manual or of any direction of Mrs. Eddy vesting in the Board of Directors the power or right to dictate the teaching year."

"It is the belief of the trustees that the change in the teaching year should be made by the teachers and not by the directors. Being responsible for the contents of all publications published by them under authority of the deed, they hesitate to assume any part of the responsibility of making such an announcement. Notwithstanding these considerations, the trustees will comply with the request of the directors, and cause to be published in the April number of the Journal the following statement:

"Pursuant to resolution of the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., the teaching year, which formerly began Aug. 1, now begins Jan. 1."

"The trustees also will cause to be published, commencing with the April issue of the Journal, and in all subsequent issues, under the heading, 'Instructions Regarding Cards:'

"'Organization and Recognition of Branch Churches and Societies of The Mother Church:'

"'When members of The Mother Church in a community believe that the time has come for the holding of regular services, and the formation of a Christian Science Society, or the formation of a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, in accordance with Article XXIII, Sections 6 and 7, of the Church Manual, they should write to the Christian Science Board of Directors for information concerning organization and recognition as to a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.'"

"The Christian Science Board of Directors."

"The trustees desire it to be expressly

understood that compliance with the requests of the directors aforesaid in no way shall destroy or interfere with the authority vested in the trustees by the Trust Deed respecting the affairs of the Publishing Society."

"The Board of Trustees will also comply with the request of the directors to transmit to the directors all pending correspondence, and all correspondence heretofore received by the Publishing Society from Christian Scientists seeking recognition or advertisement as branch churches or societies of The Mother Church, which have not been recognized as such by The Mother Church through its Christian Science Board of Directors."

Referring to the second letter of the directors under date of Jan. 22, 1919, which quotes the following from a letter of the directors to the trustees under date of Dec. 20, 1918:

"(4) All questions pertaining to the general welfare of the Christian Science movement, not particularly connected with the business of the Publishing Society, shall be determined by the Christian Science Board of Directors. All important questions pertaining to the general welfare of the Christian Science movement and connected with the business of the Publishing Society, shall be determined by the trustees upon consultation with the directors."

"(4) Upon every matter affecting the cause of Christian Science connected with the business of the Christian Science Publishing Society the Board of Trustees thereof shall be governed by the decisions and orders made by the Christian Science Board of Directors in accordance with the By-Laws of The Mother Church."

"The trustees cannot recognize the order of the directors, above set forth, because they are advised that they must look to the Deed of Trust as their chart in the discharge of the duties and responsibilities thereby imposed."

Mr. Krauthoff—One moment, Mr. Strawn. If Your Honor please, the rest of the letter in question, which relates entirely to matters that were discussed confidentially between counsel, and I will ask the counsel for the trustees to further consider whether it is to the interest of the trust that they are administering to offer the letter in evidence as to those items. They relate to subjects which, as I understand, are not now in controversy."

Mr. Whipple—Well, we think, if Your Honor please, that it is important that the whole thing should be read, because the attitude which the trustees took in an endeavor to prevent this schism which was being forced upon them by what we claim was the intolerable and headstrong and unjustifiable conduct of these directors ought to appear. It is of importance in this case that the limits to which we went in order to reconcile our performance of our duty short of abandonment of our trust, at their request, should be known; and I do not believe that there is any part of the letter that ought to be exempt."

Mr. Krauthoff—I think Mr. Whipple, that if you will read the second and third paragraphs of what you are now approaching you will agree with me that it is not to the interest of the trust that you are administering to make that discussion a matter of public notoriety. I would like to have you look at that again before you read it."

Mr. Whipple—I will look at it, but there is too much secrecy with regard to the affairs of this Church. Mrs. Eddy intended that it should be a church of democracy in its principles, governed and managed by the people who are interested in the Church, and not by a hierarchy or clique; and the complaint is justified that there is too much of secrecy, and I do not believe that there is anything that—

The Master—Why could you not pass that for the present and consider further whether you would not both prefer to avoid having it become public?

Mr. Thompson—If any evidence is not going to be produced, Sir, we should like to have an opportunity of knowing what it is before it is suppressed. We are parties to this proceeding."

Mr. Whipple—The only possible—

The Master—If I understand you, that is what my suggestion tended to your doing—that you should both look it over and see whether you can agree."

Mr. Thompson—I understood Your Honor to refer only to Mr. Whipple and Mr. Krauthoff."

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course Mr. Thompson is entitled to see what it is, and there is no thought of suppressing it. That is hardly the sort of secrecy about it."

The Master—I supposed that all of the counsel would prefer to read that over."

Mr. Krauthoff—The purposes of Mrs. Eddy as to her Church are set forth in the Church Manual, which, among other things, forbids a director to state what happened before the board."

Mr. Thompson—But it must be perfectly apparent to counsel that such injunctions as to counsel are no significant in a court of justice. I do not know whether this particular matter ought to be read or not."

The Master—You have not read that yourself?

Mr. Thompson—No. I would like to have a chance to read it myself. The general suggestion that there is too much secrecy in this Board of Directors I am heartily in sympathy with."

The Master—That is hardly the question before us at the present time."

Mr. Whipple—We do not care to press it at the moment, but I do not think that we should change our view that this ought to be read."

Mr. Streeter—Well, let us see it, Mr. Whipple—Yes, here it is, beginning."

"At the interview on the 25th, Judge Smith stated, etc."

The Master—That is by no means understood—the same having

read or whether it should not be read. I am only suggesting that, inasmuch as you not all had an opportunity to examine and consider it, perhaps it would be better to wait until you have all had an opportunity to examine it."

Mr. Whipple—I quite appreciated Your Honor's suggestion, which is, as I understand, to this effect, that if all the parties thought that it ought not to be read and become a public matter, in that case we might agree, but otherwise that it is a part of the evidence."

The Master—Quite so."

Mr. Krauthoff—I do not make it as a legal objection. I am making it only in the interests of the trust, in which we are all interested, after all."

Mr. Streeter—What is the trouble with this, Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Whipple—I cannot see the slightest trouble. My only difficulty in dealing with the matter is that I do not really quite understand why Mr. Krauthoff thinks that it is objectionable."

Mr. Thompson—Why, it has a bearing in a certain way upon another subject pending in court."

Mr. Streeter—I cannot see anything there, Mr. Krauthoff."

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, if Your Honor please, our position about the matter is this: It is our desire to live in peace and harmony with all the religious denominations upon the face of the earth. We have no desire to engage in controversy with any of them."

Mr. Streeter—Do you refer to what is said there about the Roman Catholic Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—Of course, since Mr. Streeter has seen fit to make mention of the other religious denomination, I withdraw any objection I made to it."

Mr. Streeter—There is no use having any secrecy about this thing."

Mr. Krauthoff—The virtue of what I was trying to do has been destroyed over my objection, but I cannot help it."

The Master—I suppose you may continue."

Mr. Strawn—(Resuming the reading.)

"At the interview on the 25th, Judge Smith stated the criticism by the directors of the trustees in four particulars:

(1) That the directors claim the sole right to determine the acceptance of branch churches, and that the trustees should not assume that responsibility, citing as examples Nashville and the Seventh Church of New York."

So far as the trustees are advised, they have never claimed the right or authority to pass upon the acceptance of a church as a branch of The Mother Church, and have never attempted to assume the authority for so doing. The sole duty of the trustees in that behalf is to determine, as a condition precedent to the insertion of an advertisement of such branch church in the publications, the fact that such branch church has been properly organized and really exists as a branch church."

Referring to the Nashville incident, the facts as known to the trustees are as follows:

For some years it has been a matter of common knowledge among the directors and trustees that there were disturbing elements in First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Nashville, the claim being that there was a domination by certain of the members and that in order to become a member of the church it was necessary to be persona grata to those dominant members. In the course of events, other Christian Scientists in Nashville proceeded to form a society, and applied in the usual way for an advertisement in the Journal and they were accepted. The trustees have heard no criticism from the directors, or from anyone else, other than from First Church of Nashville, and from two members of that church whose names recently have been dropped from the Journal pursuant to a vote of the Board of Directors of The Mother Church."

As to the New York advertisement, we assume that Judge Smith intended to refer to the society advertised in New York, rather than Seventh Church. The facts in this case are as follows:

On Aug. 31, 1915, an application for an advertisement in the Journal was received from a body of Christian Scientists calling themselves Christian Science Society of Bedford Park, New York City. Great care was exercised in inquiring into the situation causing this new society to be formed, the reason for such careful inquiry being that objection was made by several of the New York churches to a new society being formed. Finally, however, on May 23, 1916, after the society had proved that it could grow and be of use in New York City, the advertisement was accepted. The file in the possession of the trustees contains protests which warrant the care exercised before accepting the advertisement."

As in the case of the Nashville incident, the statement by Judge Smith at the meeting on the 25th was the first information the trustees have had of any criticism by the directors of the action of the trustees in the premises."

The second point of criticism stated by Judge Smith was that the questionnaire sent out by the trustees to practitioners, as a step precedent to the insertion of the cards of such practitioners in the Journal, is too inquisitive, and that the general attitude of the trustees is hostile to any practitioner who has been a Roman Catholic or who receives patients who have been Roman Catholics."

As to the questionnaire, the trustees have never been informed by the directors that they had any criticism to offer. Indeed, they have assumed the directors to be in entire accord with the purpose of the trustees to obtain all the information possible. The questionnaire now in use, together with the preliminary letter to practitioners, the trustees have always understood—the same having

been the subject of discussion in conference—to be acceptable to the directors."

As to the attitude of the trustees respecting Roman Catholicism, they desire to record themselves as having no quarrel with the Roman Catholic Church or with its communicants. The experience of the trustees as well as that of the directors over a period of years has demonstrated the vigilance with which the Roman Catholic Church watches its members, irrespective of the question whether those members are active or indifferent. Therefore it is the policy of the trustees to be very careful not to precipitate upon one who was once a Roman Catholic, and who now desires to become a Christian Scientist, the antagonism and criticism of his church unless and until, by the most exhaustive inquiry, it appears that the applicant for Christian Science help is firm in his belief and is entirely willing to meet this criticism."

Thus it has been the policy of the trustees to be cautious in the insertion of advertisements of practitioners who have been Roman Catholics, since of those whose avowed intent and purpose is to take Roman Catholics as patients."

Referring to the two instances cited by Judge Smith, the trustees will be very glad to submit to the directors their files on the subject, and to receive and carefully consider any suggestions which the directors have to offer."

The third criticism mentioned was the anti-Roman Catholic editorial policy of the Monitor. Believing, as they do, in the very unusual ability and vision of the editor, Mr. Dixon, the trustees have not interfered with his editorial policy. Until the statement by Judge Smith, the trustees assumed that the directors were in entire sympathy with this policy."

The trustees will very much appreciate and gladly welcome helpful criticism of any editorials which may appear, and invite suggestions as to the general editorial policy, reserving to themselves, as they must in the performance of the duties imposed upon them, the right to determine whether the editorials published are consistent with the purposes of the Deed of Trust."

The fourth criticism was in regard to the publication of an editorial entitled "A Mad World," the point of this criticism being that the editorial was republished as an advertisement by churches throughout the country, and that this was very prejudicial to the Christian Science movement in that it created a feeling that Scientists defied the law."

The trustees have received a large number of letters commending them for the publication of this editorial. They have answered requests for re-publication of it by churches, giving their consent. We are advised that the trustees are unable to share the view of the directors that the editorial inspired lawlessness or was in defiance of the laws of the land. Certainly, such was not the intent."

It has been the understanding of the trustees that one of the avowed purposes of Christian Science and of Christian Scientists is to bring to the minds of the people the baneful influences of fear, and they have never heard any criticism from the Board of Directors of the furtherance of this purpose."

"It has come to the knowledge of the trustees, from sources which they are disposed to recognize as reliable, that one of the directors recently visited New York City, and while there deprecated the work of the trustees, questioned their veracity as to the circulation of the Monitor, and suggested that the Board of Trustees was about to be removed. A copy of the letter detailing this episode has been delivered to the directors."

"The trustees sincerely hope that the report of the conduct of this director is not true; if it be true they regard it as very much to be deplored. Instead of disparaging the efforts of the trustees, we submit that it should be the desire of your clients and ours to exhaust all reasonable effort amicably to remove the differences existing between them."

"We reiterate what was stated to you at the interview—our earnest wish to cooperate with you to the end that our respective clients may work harmoniously and effectively in the discharge of the duties which they have severally assumed, and we welcome your suggestions."

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "CHARLES E. HUGHES
"SILAS H. STRAWN
"SHERMAN L. WHIPPLE"

"Counsel for the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 23, R.H.J.] I should like to read the answer to that letter, under date of Feb. 6, 1919, and ask to have it marked Exhibit 23. This is a letter which was addressed to each of the three men who signed the letter to the counsel for the directors and it reads as follows:

"Boston, Mass.,
"Feb. 6, 1919."

Mr. Streeter—You did not tell us who wrote this letter."

Mr. Strawn—This letter is written by Messrs. Bates, Abbott, Smith, and Whipple."

Mr. Whipple—And perhaps it might be stated, although it bears internal evidence of the fact, that it was after an arrangement and accommodation had been reached, which is expressed in the letter. It had been reached as a result of interviews at which I think the trustees themselves were present."

Mr. Strawn—The conference was had in Boston on the first of February. Mr. Bates—That is not correct."

is a copy marked Exhibit 24, R.H. J.]

"William R. Rathvon, C. S. B.
236 Huntington Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts
February 2, 1919.

"Board of Trustees and Board of Directors in Joint Session
Mother Church Building
Fellow Scientists."

"As the only member of either board who has not previously attended a joint meeting such as this, I beg to register my often expressed approval of regular and frequent conferences between bodies having important interests in common. I hope I am voicing the desire of every one here that this meeting may be the first of a series whose good results will justify their permanent continuance.

"However widely men may differ in belief there is always hope of composing their differences amicably so long as they regularly come together of one accord in one place." (Acts 2:1). Family differences lead to family divisions only when the brethren refuse to heed the scriptural injunction "come now, and let us reason together." (Isa. 1:18).

"Without reciting the events which led up to our gathering here today, I wish to say to the trustees, what of late I have frequently had occasion to say about them, namely, that I have at no time doubted their sincerity or honesty of purpose. Moreover, I am confidently expecting that before so very long there will be given out such evidences of undivided loyalty to the Manual and The Mother Church, that even the most incredulous will be convinced that certain disloyal declarations attributed to the trustees were unauthorized and will be specifically repudiated.

"This is not the hour for standing aloof and looking backward, but for joining hands and pushing forward. It matters not so much what was our position yesterday as what it is today. It is not a time to discuss what we have done but to decide what we shall do. It is not the time for recrimination or suspicion, but for confidence and cooperation. It is a time to give and take lovingly as children of one Father and joint heirs of one estate.

"Fraternalty yours,"

(Signed) "WM. R. RATHVON."

WRR-F
[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 24a, R. H. J.]

Q. Do you remember the occasion of that meeting? A. I do.

Q. It was a cordial and friendly meeting? A. Very.

Q. Have you the records here, the memoranda that were made in connection with that meeting of February 3rd? Do you happen to have yours here, or a copy, Mr. Rathvon?

Mr. Rathvon—The meeting of Feb. 3, 1919?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Rathvon—No, the record is not here.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps it would be as convenient a way as any for me to read it. Of course it is not an official record, and in a technical sense, it could only be used to refresh a witness' recollection as to what happened.

Mr. Rathvon—Does it purport to be a copy?

Mr. Whipple—It purports to be a record of the meeting.

Mr. Rathvon—Trustees' records, do you mean?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Rathvon—Is it an official record?

Mr. Whipple—So far as trustees under a deed can have an official record, I never understood the trustees had any record which was official in the sense that the records of public body are official; in point of fact, they did appoint a secretary, who transcribed as nearly as he could—and Mr. Rathvon was the secretary—an accurate account of what happened. That is all that it is.

Mr. Rathvon—Well, why don't you?

Mr. Whipple—Boards of aldermen and public officials like that have a record which can be put in under the seal of the clerk, or something like that, but I do not understand that common, ordinary trustees under a trust deed can.

Mr. Rathvon—May we see the document that you are about to offer?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am not going to offer it. I was going to read it as a substitute for the testimony.

Mr. Rathvon—Suppose you read it, and then we will make our remarks on it.

Mr. Whipple—Supposing you pass it along (passing a volume of records to Mr. Rathvon). I like to keep you active!

Mr. Rathvon—Yes, I would like to do something! (Passing to Mr. Rathvon the volume referred to.)

Mr. Rathvon—This is a record, Mr. Whipple, as I understand it, made by the trustees at the time of the meeting?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I so understand it by the gentleman who was appointed to act as secretary.

Mr. Rathvon—That is all right.

Mr. Whipple—It is a contemporaneous record of this meeting of harmony and love.

Mr. Rathvon—Not exactly contemporaneous, was it?

Mr. Whipple—It was written out, as I understand it, during the day, after the meeting.

Mr. Rathvon—When was it written out, Mr. Oden?

Mr. Oden—Written up on the same day.

Mr. Whipple—Written up on the same day.

"The meeting convened at 9:45, with Messrs. Rathvon, Howlands, and Oden present."

"The chairman telephoned to the chairman of the Board of Directors to ascertain if they would be ready to see the trustees at 10 o'clock, and learned that they had understood the hour was 11 o'clock."

"The business manager came to the meeting, and the hour was spent in reading articles from the Bible and from our Leader's writings, and in talking about God."

If I may interrupt myself, Mr. Watts is the business manager?

The Witness—Mr. Watts is the business manager.

Q. And Mr. Watts is also a lawyer and a member of the Suffolk bar?

A. He is.

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Whipple, will you be good enough to tell us who the gentleman was who wrote this record?

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Oden. His name is signed to it. He was at that time secretary.

"Promptly at 11 o'clock Mr. Dickey telephoned that the directors would be glad to see the trustees, and the three trustees immediately went to the board room of The Mother Church."

"Meeting with Directors—Mr. Dickey, Mr. Merritt, and Mr. Rathvon were present, and Mr. Dickey explained that Mr. Neal had left on his vacation, but that he was heartily in accord with the meeting and with the views entertained by the three members present."

"Regarding Mr. Dittmore, he simply said that he was not present."

"Gratification—Mr. Dickey, as chairman of the meeting, expressed his gratification at the coming together of the two boards, which was seconded by Mr. Merritt. Mr. Rathvon, explaining that he was the newest member of the Board of Directors and had not hitherto met with the trustees, said he had prepared a brief letter last evening which he would like to read, which also expressed his gratification at the coming together of the boards."

"Pledge to Come Together—Each one of the trustees reciprocated in the harmony and cooperation expressed by the directors, and the six Christian Scientists present pledged themselves to come together and talk out between themselves any point of difference should this arise at any time in the future."

"Statements of Difference Refuted—It was also agreed that should it come to any member of the Board of Directors or the Board of Trustees that there is or has been a difference existing between the boards, it should be affirmed that this was now absolutely a thing of the past, and that the boards are in full harmony and cooperation, and that this can be verified by addressing an inquiry to either board."

"Transfer of J. L. Cards—The general question as to the turning over and handing of the applications for cards in the Journal was discussed, and the trustees volunteered to give all of the assistance possible in making this transfer."

"After a conference of an hour and a quarter the trustees returned to the Publishing House and continued their own meeting."

"The only thing that needs to be added as to the meeting which they held afterwards is:

"Telegrams were sent to Justice Hughes, Mr. Whipple and Mr. Strawn, telling them of the harmonious meeting this morning."

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Whipple, will you be good enough to let us see the balance of the record?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, certainly.

Mr. Rathvon—Do you think that that is the only thing that ought to be read?

Mr. Whipple—I am perfectly willing that the rest of it should be read, but that was a meeting of the trustees alone, and not of the directors.

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Whipple consents, if Your Honor please, to our putting in at this stage of the proceedings a part of the record that may become in its entirety admissible later, namely, the account given by Mr. Dittmore in his diary, which he kept daily, of the condition in which he found some or all of these parties when he returned to the meeting. He described it as a condition of "mesmeric ecstasy."

Mr. Rathvon—What is it that is being offered?

Mr. Rathvon—I thought that it was rather plain when I read it.

Mr. Rathvon—We object to Mr. Dittmore's diary, and ask that it be struck out. Counsel read it without submitting the document to us, and he gave us no opportunity to object to it.

Mr. Rathvon—It may go out as to Mr. Rathvon if he likes, but it is in for other purposes.

Mr. Rathvon—It goes out as to the directors.

The Master—I do not quite understand how it is in.

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Whipple consents that it may go in, so far as his clients are concerned, sir; and if Mr. Rathvon's clients object to it, so far as they are concerned, we will not press it at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Rathvon—We object to its being in the record at all.

Mr. Rathvon—I do not see how you can keep it out if Mr. Whipple agrees.

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Whipple was examining a witness directly, and Mr. Rathvon, without being in charge of the witness, and without making any offer of anything, injects a statement made by Mr. Dittmore in his diary. It has no place in this record whatever, and it should be entirely stricken out. I move that that whole incident be stricken out of the record.

Mr. Rathvon—I see no occasion for doing it, so long as—

The Master—I do not hear you, Mr. Rathvon.

Mr. Rathvon—I do not see any occasion for further controversy about the matter. It appears to be entirely agreeable to Mr. Whipple that this very beautiful description of the condition of his clients should remain in the record.

Mr. Rathvon—Well, we object very strenuously to that method.

The Master—We are trying here two cases together. Opposing counsel in one case agree that this may go in as a part of the record for the purposes of that case. If they agree, I do not see why I should strike it out of the record. You object, and say that it should not be in the record for the purposes of your case.

Mr. Rathvon—My point is that that is not the way to try a lawsuit, and that it is unfair to a while witness is being examined by Mr. Whipple, for other counsel to pick up a document that the witness was not testifying about, and simply read it into the record, without giving anybody a chance to see it or to make any objection. It was put in solely for the purpose of giving it the publicity which attends the reporting of these proceedings, and we think that it ought to go out of the record entirely.

Mr. Rathvon—Let me just direct Your Honor's attention to the fact that we are defendants in both suits. We have a right to raise an objection, and if the objection is sustained it goes out, and I understand that it goes out in both suits. If we were parties to one alone, it could not be stricken out, perhaps, but we are parties to both suits.

Mr. Rathvon—There seems to be a certain solemnity about the remarks of counsel on the other side, particularly the counsel who first spoke. I have already said that if Mr. Rathvon objects to this language, either in form or substance, it may be regarded as not applying to his clients; but inasmuch as Mr. Whipple consents that it may remain in, in the serious controversy that has with his clients, I see no reason for striking it from the record.

The Master—Let me see if I am wrong about the counsel. You are in both suits, you say?

Mr. Rathvon—We are counsel for defendants in both suits. Mr. Dittmore happens to be plaintiff in one suit, and he is represented by Mr. Thompson—

Mr. Thompson—And he is a defendant in another.

The Master—Are you not mistaken about that? Is he plaintiff in one?

Mr. Rathvon—Mr. Dittmore?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Rathvon—He certainly is plaintiff in one.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Dittmore is one of the defendants in the suit which is now being tried before Your Honor, and Mr. Thompson and General Streeter represent him. The other five defendants are represented by Governor Bates and his associates.

The Master—In both suits?

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am not speaking of our suit, that is now being tried. The other suit is between Mr. Dittmore on the one hand and Governor Bates's clients on the other, and we are not in it; and this is being offered in the first suit.

I have offered a record of what transpired as between the trustees and those of the directors who were present; and then Mr. Thompson suggested to me that Mr. Dittmore, who was regarded as not present, came back a little later and made a memorandum of the condition in which the directors were found, which seemed to me to be pertinent upon the question of the great satisfaction and the clear agreement that the parties were in at that time; and therefore I assented, as affecting these plaintiffs in their controversy with Mr. Dittmore, that it should go in. I thought that it really helped our plaintiffs more than it did Mr. Dittmore. That is why I assented, and I do not see why it should not stand. It does not affect Governor Bates or his clients, unless they assent to it, because I am in accord with them that it was put in out of order, as far as proof was concerned as affecting their defendants.

Mr. Rathvon—If Your Honor please, it may be a trifling incident to speak of at this time—

The Master—Now, Mr. Rathvon, this is the action that I think that I will take about this piece of evidence, if we may call it such: It is, in any case, out of order. I think that I shall strike it out for the present, without prejudice to the right of anybody interested to offer it again.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Rathvon—That is entirely satisfactory to me, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Rathvon—Nobody objects to Your Honor's ruling.

Q. Let me hand you this paper, stamped "Mr. Adam H. Dickey," and purporting to be a copy of a letter from Judge Smith to The Christian Science Board of Directors under date of Feb. 5, 1919 (passing a document to the witness). How did that come into your possession? A. I think this was handed to me to read.

Q. By whom? A. By Mr. Dickey, I think.

Q. Well, what I desire to ask now is whether it was handed to you under any seal of confidence, or anything of that sort, which makes it improper for me to offer it in evidence? A. I prefer to ask Mr. Dickey if it may be given.

Q. Well, was there at the time anything suggested indicating that it was in confidence, or that the paper was to be returned, or anything of that sort, or that you were not to use it? A. I don't remember anything of that kind.

Q. Well, will you let me take it a moment? I would like to hand it to the counsel, and I will ask you to ask Mr. Dickey about it—there seems to be some sort of a suggestion that that was a confidential communication, and I do not want to use it in any way that does not accord with the pledge or understanding with which it was handed over.

[The document referred to is passed to Mr. Rathvon.]

Mr. Rathvon—If Your Honor please, we are so near adjournment that I will ask if we may adjourn until the morning as to this letter?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I am entirely willing, but I want to ask Mr. Rathvon a question.

Q. Were you asked, after this harmonious meeting which has been referred to, in February—were you at any time asked to repudiate the advice which your counsel had given you, as contained in the letter which has been read, and to take action contrary to it? A. Frequently.

Q. Well, how soon after that harmonious meeting? A. The following meeting that we had, whenever that was.

Q. Well, were you by the 5th of February? A. The proposal, I think, was tentatively submitted—

Q. On the 5th of February? A. That would be the 5th—

Q. That would be within 48 hours

of the time your meeting had— A. Either that or the next day, I think.

Q. Yes; that is, the suggestion that you should not— A. That we should do something to repudiate it.

Q. To repudiate the advice of counsel. Was this letter from Judge Smith which has been referred to shown to you in that connection?

A. I think it was.

Mr. Rathvon—Well, if Your Honor please, with reference to this letter, if we grasp what it is, it seems to be a draft of an official letter which was made by the board to be sent to the trustees, and then was given by Dickey to Eustace—

Mr. Whipple—No. Let me explain what it was.

Mr. Rathvon—Is that right?

Mr. Whipple—No.

Mr. Rathvon—Well, at any rate, being a letter of the board, we want to see it.

Mr. Whipple—It is not a letter of the board. Let me explain what it is. I thought I did. It is a letter from Judge Smith, the counsel of the board, to the Board of Directors, and he took a copy of it, and had a conversation with Mr. Eustace, in which the suggestion was made that Mr. Eustace, as the Board of Trustees, should repudiate their counsel's advice which they had received, and take action contrary to it; and in that connection he showed him Mr. Smith's letter, which had been sent to the board, which dealt with that subject. Now I do not care anything about the particular terms of the letter. The only thing that we desire to establish, and that we do establish by this testimony, is how promptly the trustees, after this agreement had been made, were invited to repudiate their position, and how quickly the old demands of the directors were again presented. Having done that, I think that probably there is no object in putting in the letter itself, but we will suspend on that until tomorrow morning.

Q. Now, I will direct attention to the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees, dated Feb. 10, 1919, and I will ask you whether at that time you had a joint meeting with the Board of Directors? A. We did.

Mr. Whipple—I should like to read that record of the joint meeting as I did the other.

Q. You would testify that the thing occurred which is recorded here, would you not? A. I will.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, as a short way of putting it in, I would like to read this.

Mr. Rathvon—You may read it.

Mr. Whipple—(reading):

"February 10, 1919. The trustees met at 11:30 a. m. on Monday, February 10, with all members present, and opened the meeting with the usual prayer."

"Meeting with directors. At noon the trustees went over for their regular Monday conference with the directors. All members of the Board of Directors were present except Mr. Neal, who is still away on his vacation."

"Mr. Rathvon read a letter which he had prepared, which set forth the advisability of having a definite agreement as to what the trustees felt to be the present adjustment between the boards, and then submitted to the trustees the following agreement, which it was proposed be signed by the members of the boards of directors and trustees:

"It is mutually understood by the Christian Science Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the former board, as in relation to the latter board, has final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the official organs of The Mother Church, and final authority in regard to all matters affecting the policy of The Mother Church or the cause of Christian Science."

Was that substantially different from what they had been claiming for several months?

The Witness—It was the same.

Q. The same thing? A. The same thing.

Q. And the thing that you had settled? A. The thing that we had supposed we had settled, so that we could work it out.

Q. And in respect of which you had made several concessions and given up many duties that you had performed before, or some duties?

A. Yes, a number of them.

Mr. Whipple—(resuming the reading):

Proposed Agreement—"Mr. Rowlands, chairman of the Board of Trustees, said that, while he spoke as an individual, he felt it expressed the unanimous attitude of the Board of Trustees that it would not be of any use of demonstration to sign any such agreement, inasmuch as it would not leave the question of editorial policy open for demonstration on the part of the editors, and that this, and the other question in the proposed agreement, were those which it had been agreed to leave open for demonstration on the part of the two boards."

Exhibit 25

Copy

of a letter from Judge Clifford P. Smith.

"Feb. 5, 1919.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors.

"105 Palmouth Street.

"Boston, Mass.

"Dear Friends:

"This letter collects certain facts which should be brought together in

one statement, for record and for any use that may need to be made of them. Sending a copy of this letter to Messrs. Eustace, Oden and Rowlands, would make sure that they are aware of all of the facts it contains.

"In a letter from the Christian Science Board of Directors to the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society dated Dec. 28, 1918, the directors said, 'For the trustees to set up the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, as creating a trust not subject to the Church by-laws adopted since that date, or as creating a trust not subject to the present government of The Mother Church, would be in effect an attack on the by-laws and government of The Mother Church. If the trustees continue to insist on any such contention, it will constitute a most threatening menace to the welfare of the Christian Science movement. In such an exigency the advice and warning given by Mrs. Eddy in the letter to the Board of Directors published in the Sentinel of Aug. 22, 1914, is pertinent for all persons concerned. The directors refer especially to the following sentences: 'The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the by-laws and government of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,' in Boston. None but myself can know, as I know, the importance of the combined sentiment of this Church remaining steadfast in supporting its present by-laws.'

"In reply to this part of the directors' letter, the trustees in their letter of Dec. 31, 1918, said, 'It goes without saying that the trustees absolutely repudiate the charges the Board of Directors have apparently preferred against the Board of Trustees in this second paragraph, and further wish to state that they feel that the directors do not fully realize the seriousness of the statements they have made.'

"In a letter dated Jan. 27, 1919, from Messrs. Hughes, Strawn, and Whipple as counsel for the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, to Messrs. Bates, Smith, Abbott, and Rathvon as counsel for the Christian Science Board of Directors, the former counsel said, 'If there be any conflict between the terms of the deed

(the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898) and the language of the Church Manual, the legal and moral obligation of the trustees compels them to respond to and obey the mandates of the deed.' Again in the same letter the same counsel said, 'They (the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society) expressly deny any right or authority in the directors to demand or request such resignation (the resignation of said trustees).'

"In the conference between Messrs. Hughes, Strawn, and Whipple, as counsel for the directors, held on Feb. 1, 1919, the counsel for the trustees said that the by-laws of The Mother Church are not obligatory on the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society in their capacity as trustees. This statement was made and repeated by Judge Hughes in his summing up of the trustees' position, and it was made without dissent from the other counsel for the trustees."

"By these written and oral statements the counsel for the trustees plainly did all that, and even more than, the directors warned against in their letter of Dec. 28, 1918, as quoted above."

"It is barely possible that the foregoing written and oral statements were made by their counsel without the knowledge or approval of Messrs. Eustace, Oden, and Rowlands, but any question on this point can be removed by sending them a copy of this letter. If they, with such knowledge or notice, do not disavow the written and oral statements made for them by their counsel, as stated in this letter, and declare their absolute and unqualified acceptance of the present by-laws of The Mother Church, then their repudiation thereof will be clear beyond question. Of course, they cannot accept as Christian Scientists and repudiate as trustees. The Deed of Trust plainly provides that the trustees must be loyal, faithful, and consistent Christian Scientists in order to become or continue as trustees."

"Certain additional facts will make entirely clear the full meaning and effect of the denial quoted above from the letter written by Messrs. Hughes,

one statement, for record and for any use that may need to be made of them. Sending a copy of this letter to Messrs. Eustace, Oden and Rowlands, would make sure that they are aware of all of the facts it contains.

"In a letter from the Christian Science Board of Directors to the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society dated Dec. 28, 1918, the directors said, 'For the trustees to set up the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, as creating a trust not subject to the Church by-laws adopted since that date, or as creating a trust not subject to the present government of The Mother Church, would be in effect an attack on the by-laws and government of The Mother Church. If the trustees continue to insist on any such contention, it will constitute a most threatening menace to the welfare of the Christian Science movement. In such an exigency the advice and warning given by Mrs. Eddy in the letter to the Board of Directors published in the Sentinel of Aug. 22, 1914, is pertinent for all persons concerned. The directors refer especially to the following sentences: 'The present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the by-laws and government of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,' in Boston. None but myself can know, as I know, the importance of the combined sentiment of this Church remaining steadfast in supporting its present by-laws.'

"In reply to this part of the directors' letter, the trustees in their letter of Dec. 31, 1918, said, 'It goes without saying that the trustees absolutely repudiate the charges the Board of Directors have apparently preferred against the Board of Trustees in this second paragraph, and further wish to state that they feel that the directors do not fully realize the seriousness of the statements they have made.'

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"By these written and oral statements the counsel for the trustees plainly did all that, and even more than, the directors warned against in their letter of Dec. 28, 1

Strawn, and Whipple; that is, 'They (Messrs. Eustace, Ogden and Rowlands) expressly deny any right or authority in the directors to demand or request such resignation (the resignation of said trustees)'. In the first place, that denial repudiates Article XXV, Section 3, of our Church Manual; which provides that 'The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship, for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient'. In the second place, that denial repudiates Art. XXV, Sec. 5, of our Church Manual; which provides that 'A person who is not accepted by the Pastor Emeritus and the Christian Science Board of Directors as suitable, shall in no manner be connected with... The Christian Science Publishing Society'.

"It is to be observed, also, that the denial in question applies not only to the by-laws of The Mother Church but to the following provision in the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898: 'The First Members together with the directors of said Church shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship, for such reasons as to them may seem expedient.' It is true that the by-laws of The Mother Church providing for First Members or Executive Members have been repealed. Nevertheless it is also true that the by-laws of The Mother Church, proposed and approved by our Leader, have fully covered this point. On the 10th of January, 1901, as proposed by her, the First Members of The Mother Church adopted the following by-law: 'The business of The Mother Church hitherto transacted by the First Members shall be done by its Christian Science Board of Directors.' This provision was continued as a by-law of The Mother Church until the adoption, as proposed by Mrs. Eddy, of the following provision which is now a part of Art. I, Sec. 6: 'The business of The Mother Church shall be transacted by its Christian Science Board of Directors.' For these reasons, the denial made by Messrs. Hughes, Strawn, and Whipple for Messrs. Eustace, Ogden, and Rowlands as quoted above, not only repudiates Art. XXV, Secs. 3 and 5, of our Church by-laws, but also repudiates a clause of the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, and the two by-laws of The Mother Church which transferred the authority of its First Members to its directors.

"Moreover, the denial in question virtually denies the law of Massachusetts. It is possible that Messrs. Hughes, Strawn, and Whipple were not fully informed on this point, and therefore did not fully advise their clients. The following citations, however, should make the law of Massachusetts clear to the trustees, either with or without the aid of counsel. "In the case of Gould v. Mather, decided in 1870, and reported 104 Massachusetts Reports 283, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts decided a case which was thus stated in the official syllabus: 'A testator, in his will, named an executrix and an executor, and gave them all his estate in trust to accumulate for his children for 10 years, paying meanwhile the expenses of their support out of the income and investing the balance thereof. In a separate clause he provided that 'if it shall be found necessary or expedient to dispose of any of my real property for the benefit of the estate, in the judgment of my executrix and executor, I hereby give them full power to do so and invest the sums so received for the benefit of my children.' Held, that this power was given to the executrix and executor as an incident of their office, and upon the resignation of one of them the other might exercise it singly."

"In the case of Coffin v. Atty. Gen. decided Jan. 2, 1919, and not yet officially reported, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts held that where a power coupled with an interest was given to two persons jointly, it could be exercised by one of them after the other's death. In that case, a husband and father had made a will by which he gave his wife and daughter a certain interest in his estate and gave them power to designate the charities which should receive the residue of his estate. His words were: 'I shall be devoted to the missions and like good objects as they may think best, and the principal shall go finally to the same or similar objects as my wife and daughter shall decide, knowing as they do my purpose.' The daughter having died, it was contended that this power had failed, but the Court said, 'The power conferred on his wife and daughter as trustees to designate charities, having been coupled with an interest, could be rightfully exercised by the widow after her daughter's death.'

"These two decisions, and others like them which can be cited, are conclusive that the power of removal given by Mrs. Eddy to the First Members and the directors of The Mother Church, being given to them as officers thereof and being coupled with the interest of The Mother Church in the net profits of The Christian Science Publishing Society and in the purpose of its business, has not failed, but can be exercised by the Christian Science Board of Directors, even as a power conferred through the Trust Deed considered by itself.

"Messrs. Hughes, Strawn, and Whipple are undoubtedly lawyers of great ability. Yet it is within the common knowledge of judges and lawyers that the most eminent counsel may not be so well prepared in a particular case as other counsel who have a more intimate or appreciative knowledge of the salient facts and have made a more careful or extended search for precedents. Moreover, as Mrs. Eddy has said on page 149 of Miscellany, 'Lawyers may know too much of human law to have a clear perception of divine justice.'

"It can be safely said, I confidently assert, that Mrs. Eddy's plan for an institution representing Christian Science, shown by our Church Manual, can be carried out consistently with the law of Massachusetts. If the present trustees of our Publishing Society do not now see how this can be done, it is, I submit, their duty and privilege as Christian Scientists to

peaceably resign, and allow the appointment of other trustees who are willing and feel able to obey our Church By-Laws.

"If there should be a meeting between the directors and the trustees for the consideration of this subject, I would recommend the following words by Mrs. Eddy as applicable to that occasion: 'You have convened only to convince yourselves of this grand verity, namely, the unity in Christian Science. Cherish steadfastly this fact. Adhere to the teachings of the Bible, Science and Health, and our Manual, and you will obey the law and gospel.' (Miscellany, page 251.)

"Cordially and sincerely yours,
(Signed) "CLIFFORD P. SMITH."
"CPS-HM."

Mr. Whipple—We have already read the meeting of the 10th, the record of the meeting, and Your Honor will bear in mind what Mr. Rathvon wanted the trustees to agree to at that meeting. I am referring to it because this letter I didn't put in in order, but I now put it in, and I refer to the meeting of the trustees, or a joint meeting, on the 10th. Your Honor remembers that which I read a moment ago, the request that they agree as to the supreme authority of the directors.

Mr. Krauthoff—Are you offering the letter of Mr. Rathvon of Feb. 10, 1919, to the two boards?

Mr. Whipple—No, I have not yet, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—Oh, I thought you were.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no. I offered the memorandum. I have offered and read some time ago the record of the meeting between the trustees and the directors, in which Mr. Rathvon made his request that the trustees do what their counsel advised them, they were not under obligation.

Mr. Krauthoff—My information was the request was in writing and you had a copy of it. I am interested in knowing whether you are offering the writing.

Mr. Whipple—Now, had we better suspend? Shall we suspend at this point and come in tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock?

The Master—Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, then.

[At 4:30 p. m. the hearing is adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, June 11, 1919.]

QUESTION OF RATES FOR SHORT HAULS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rigid enforcement of the clauses of the Interstate Commerce Act requiring railroads to charge less for short freight hauls than for long hauls over the same lines, as proposed in a bill by Miles Poindexter, Senator from Washington, would force railroads to a general rate increase over much of the country, the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee was told yesterday by representatives of New England and New York manufacturers.

"A new rate adjustment would be forced throughout the whole southeast, from Washington to New Orleans," said W. H. Chandler, speaking for the Boston Chamber of Commerce and Connecticut manufacturers. "Railroads would be forced to go out of competition with ocean carriers at seaports, and then raise present rates through the interior to secure revenue."

ALVAN T. FULLER ON DRY LAW—MALDEN, Massachusetts—Alvan T. Fuller, Congressman from Massachusetts, has sent the following letter to local papers: "The War Time Prohibition Law may be repealed by the President but will not be repealed by the Congress. The mere fact of the President's declaring the war ended and the Army demobilized will automatically repeal wartime prohibition. While the President, in a recent message, requested Congress to give this matter consideration, I feel confident from what I have seen and heard that, to use a slang expression, Congress will not allow the President to 'pass the buck' to them on this matter."

AMERICANIZATION BILL—BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts Senate after a long debate yesterday passed to third reading a bill prohibiting employment in factories of persons between 21 and 40, except married women, who cannot use the English language, unless they attend night classes three hours a week for 40 weeks a year.

DEPORTATION BILL APPROVED—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Without debate or opposition the Massachusetts House of Representatives adopted an order yesterday approving the legislation pending in the United States Congress for the deportation of dangerous aliens.

REST FARM FOR HORSES—BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the monthly meeting of the directors of

ADMINISTRATION OF ARMY JUSTICE

Officers Testifying Deplore the Frequent Use of Summary Courts-Martial in Dealing With Minor Offenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The frequent use of summary courts-martial for dealing with minor offenses in the army was deplored here yesterday before the committee of the American Bar Association which is making an investigation of the administration of military justice.

Col. Joseph B. Sanborn, who has been in the military service for 39 years, declared that during almost two years, while on the Mexican border and in France, he resorted to practically no summary courts-martial. He said he did have some special hearings, where he said he could have called several hundred men up and fined them for minor offenses, but it would have hurt the discipline of the army. Instead, he said, he talked with the men at every opportunity and had his officers do so and corrected this trouble.

Confidence of the Men

If officers use their disciplinary powers and get the confidence of the men in the army, they will have little trouble, declared Maj. George Haddock of Chicago, an attorney who served with the three hundred and forty-second and the seventy-sixth infantry in the present war. Major Haddock said in one company for a year he had but one summary court-martial. He said he would not abolish the summary court-martial, as a quick method of dealing with certain cases is needed at times, but he declared that when an officer is continually resorting to courts-martial to maintain discipline, the officer himself should be dismissed from the army as unfit for the position. The commanding officer should attend to these minor offenses, and, where necessary, impose light sentences, such as kitchen duty. If a man maintains that he is innocent, court-martial proceedings would be necessary.

Abolition Advocated

Abolition of summary courts-martial was advocated by R. H. Colby, sergeant major with the thirty-fifth artillery, who served in the judge advocate's office in Bordeaux, France, and reviewed cases. He said that the enlisted men dislike a summary court because they feel they have no chance before such a court. The minor cases could be dealt with by the commanding officer, and, if it was necessary to have courts-martial, let them be special courts-martial. The witness claimed that the summary court-martial is, as a rule, the means of carrying out the wish of the superior officer. In one case that came under his observation, he declared, the judge advocate was asked to assist in getting the charge sustained against an accused because the officer did not want the evidence of private to be accepted against the word of sergeants.

Discipline vs. Justice

Capt. Fred A. Brown, president of the Illinois State Bar Association, who was at Camp Custer as war risk judge advocate, said he had had no actual experience in trying cases, but he had observed them and drawn certain conclusions. Having had 31 years in the practice of law, he said, he was considerably interested in the military cases. He said he was impressed with the fact that the accused is represented by counsel inferior in rank to the judge advocate and in many cases by officers thoroughly unqualified to defend the men. Another thing that impressed him, he said, was the authority and domination of the commanding general over all courts-martial.

Captain Brown thought too great stress was placed on discipline and too little on justice. Officers got fairer treatment than the enlisted men, he said.

On the other hand, Major Paddock said that discipline was more important than justice. He said a few bad better suffer from injustice than to have the whole army suffer for want of discipline.

Colonel Sanborn declared that he would not change the present system of military administration. He thought it good enough if properly administered.

REST FARM FOR HORSES—BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the monthly meeting of the directors of

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was voted to construct, on the rest farm for horses at Methuen, given some years ago to the society by Mrs. David Nevins, the stables and other buildings demanded by the work at the farm. It is expected that building operations will be begun next month. From the field workers employed throughout the United States, and from volunteers, the American Humane Education Society reports 945 new Bands of Mercy organized in May. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized to date is 119,239.

DR. PESSOA'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

President-Elect of Brazil to Be Entertained at the Capital and to Tour Eastern Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Plans are nearly completed for the entertainment of Dr. Epistacio M. Pessoa, President-elect of Brazil, who sailed yesterday from Portugal for the United States. He will be the guest of the Nation while in this country and honors will be shown him such as have seldom been accorded to a visitor from any South American country. Among the formal entertainments in his honor there have been already arranged a dinner by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall, and a reception by Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State. Both of these functions will be given at the Pan-American Union.

After his visit in Washington, Dr. Pessoa will make a tour of the United States, which will include New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, and possibly farther western cities.

Dr. Pessoa is 55 years old and has had a distinguished career. He was elected President on April 13 last, while absent from the country as head of the Brazilian delegation to the Peace Conference. He is known to be friendly to the United States and is, to some extent, by French thought. His visit here is largely for the purpose of further cementing the relations between his country and the United States. Before he was 33 years of age, President Campos Salles invited him to be Minister of Justice in his Cabinet. Dr. Pessoa served as Attorney-General for the Republic and then became judge of the highest judicial tribunal in his country, the Supreme Federal Court. In 1915 he was elected senator and was serving in that capacity when selected to head the Brazilian delegation to Paris. He is noted as having inaugurated the reform of instruction and the civil code of Brazil and is the author of several books on legal subjects.

DISTRIBUTION OF SURPLUS WAR TRUCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Acting under a provision of the last Post Office Appropriation Bill, the War Department has handed over to the Department of Agriculture 20,000 trucks from the surplus of war machinery. This surplus will be dispensed by the Bureau of Roads and used to carry out the work of linking the great highways of the country. The final disposition of it remains with the State Highway commissions, and the allotment will be in the ratio in which the roads in the different states, have been constructed by federal aid.

WATER POWER BILL DEFERRED—BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday referred to the next Legislature a bill to promote conservation, development and utilization of the water resources of the State. Opponents of the bill said they suspected it would subvert the interests of the large hydro-electric companies.

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RIGHT TO DEPORT ALIENS IS UPHELD

New York Judge Holds Congress Has Undoubted Power to Bar or Expel Them—Dismisses Seven Writ of Habeas Corpus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That Congress has the undoubted right to prohibit the introduction of aliens or to deport them after they have arrived, for any cause it sees fit, was ruled by Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the United States District Court, in dismissing the writs of habeas corpus obtained in the interest of seven men sent to this city for deportation.

Judge Hand said that although most of the members of the I. W. W. may at present, either fundamentally or because of expediency, disbelieve in destructive sabotage, those who distribute to prospective members the I. W. W. songs, the pamphlet of St. John Irvine and the book of Walter C. Smith on sabotage for the purpose of familiarizing such prospective members with the doctrines and ideals of those publicans are open to a charge of advocating or teaching the destruction of property.

"These publications," said the judge, "contain intimations that destructive sabotage may be desirable and useful. The possession for the purpose of distribution, or the distribution of such literature by an alien is some evidence of teaching destruction of property upon which the Commissioner of Labor may make a finding against him which no court has a right to disturb."

"I am aware of a not uncommon belief that no one should be punished, either criminally, or by the loss of civil rights, such as the right to live and do business in this country, by reason of anything which he may say or any beliefs which he may attempt to forward. Many think that the irritation caused by the suppression of discussion, even though that discussion may be in itself useless, disturbing and erroneous, is too high a price to pay for any advantage that may be gained. However this may be, such a consideration is solely for Congress, and cannot be determined in this proceeding. Congress has the undoubted right to prohibit the introduction of aliens or to deport them after they have once arrived, for any cause it sees fit."

"It has been said in the Act of Feb. 5, 1917, to provide for the deportation of aliens who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property, and in

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the Act of Oct. 15, 1918, to provide for the deportation of any alien who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization that advocates a belief in unlawful destruction of property."

The seven men involved in the case are E. E. McDonald, Peter M. Nelta, Alexander Kishi, Fritz Arthur Holm, Charles Bernat, Samuel H. Dixon and Martin De Wal. All except McDonald will be deported. They were brought from the northwest some time ago and are said to have been leaders among those who preach destruction of property in this country.

BERGER QUESTIONS AUTHORITY OF HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Victor L. Berger, Representative-elect from the fifth Wisconsin district, challenged, through counsel, yesterday, the right of the United States House of Representatives or one of its committees to deprive him of his seat. The question of jurisdiction was raised after F. W. Dallinger, Representative from Massachusetts, in opening the hearing, had explained it was the committee's purpose to go into the case from the beginning and permit the introduction of evidence by the defense which was excluded at the trial in Federal Court in which Berger was convicted and given a 20 years sentence for violation of the Espionage Act.

FEDERAL TROOPS REACH CHIHUAHUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The State Department was advised from Chihuahua via Torreon yesterday that telegraphic communication with Chihuahua had been restored.

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SHOPPER'S LUNCH
As a big courteous Department Store we are proud of our Shopper's Lunch—we are sure you will like it, too.
Good food—quick service—snowy-white linen—unobtrusive, care-free music.
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Call and talk for matters over.
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The dispatch added

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HAGEN TIES BRADY FOR FIRST HONORS

Equals the Local Professional's Grand Total of 301 for 72 Holes—Will Play Off Tie This Morning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST NEWTON, Massachusetts—

Missing a 10ft. putt for a three on the eighteenth hole, W. C. Hagen, 1914 open champion, took a four for a card of 75, Wednesday afternoon in the finals which gave him a tie with M. J. Brady the Oakley Country Club professional for the national open golf championship of the United States, which has been contested on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club the past three days. Hagen's putt was perfect, but after playing with the grass on all the previous greens against him, he misjudged the home green and hit his ball a little too hard, resulting in it dropping into the cup and bounding out again.

Brady led the field again yesterday, scoring a 73 in the morning and with all the breaks of the game against him in the afternoon, turned in a card of 80, giving him a total of 301 for the 72 holes.

A pulled drive to the seventeenth in the morning round left Brady in a somewhat awkward position for his pitch, but he made the shot nicely, leaving him a 12ft. putt for a three, which he did not make. The pull was in evidence again at the home hole, so pronouncedly that he cleared the trees on the left by a margin that placed him well into the first fairway and with a clear space to get home with an iron.

He landed the ball on the green about 30 feet from the cup and then, with a large gallery looking on, achieved one of the most spectacular putts on record in a championship. His ball had to run along a ridge for about 27 feet before it took to the right, almost at right angles, and dropped into the cup. This gave him a 73, a stroke better than his previous two rounds, 221 for the three rounds.

His cards follow:
Morning Out.....4 4 4 5 3 4 2-31
Innings.....5 3 5 5 4 3-33-73
Afternoon Out.....4 4 5 5 3 3-33-73
Innings.....5 3 5 5 3 3-33-73

Charles Evans Jr., lost his national open title when he turned in a card of 82 for his third round. It was the same old story of uncertainty on the putting greens. He not only could not make a putt, but he was unable to get his ball into the hole, which would have saved a stroke from par, but he likewise time and again took three to get into the cup after reaching the greens.

A 78 was the best that the title holder could do in the afternoon, taking 37 to the turn, and starting home with a 6 on the tenth and another on the fourteenth and again on the home hole he took 6, due to his poor putting. After getting on the green in 3, it required three more strokes to go down. Jack Hutchinson, the Glen View professional turned in a card of 152 for the last 36 holes, and ties with T. L. McNamara for second place, having a total of 306 for the 72 holes. Hutchinson's cards follow:

Morning Out.....4 4 5 5 3 4 2-31
Innings.....5 3 5 5 4 3-33-73
Afternoon Out.....4 4 5 5 3 3-33-73
Innings.....5 3 5 5 3 3-33-73

Louis Teller, the Brae Burn professional, like Charles Evans, landed home with an 82 and 233 for the three rounds. There are few surer putters than Teller, who has one of the most pleasing putting strokes of any man in the game, yet Wednesday morning he positively could not get them to drop.

Alexander Ross, one of Teller's predecessors at Brae Burn and a one-time national open champion, made a 77 in spite of his wastefulness in putting. His tee shots and iron play were superb all the way, but he took three putts on the first, third, sixth, thirteenth, and home holes, the short thirteenth being the most flagrant, for he was less than 15 feet from the cup with a most accurate iron from the tee, then took 4 for the hole.

Francis Guimet had much the same experience as Evans and the others on the putting greens throughout the day. He had an excellent start, all 4's for the first four holes in the morning, then took three putts for a 4 at the fifth. He had a 10-foot putt for a 2 at the sixth, but his ball stopped a couple of inches short while on a direct line for the hole. He was bunkered on his tee shot to the eighth, made a fine recovery and missed the putt for a 3. On the 28, he took 6 at the tenth, three putts the cause, and another 6 at the twelfth, concluding his round by missing a four-foot putt for 4 at the home hole and getting back with 41, for a total of 79 and 234 for the three rounds, one stroke ahead of Charles Evans Jr. on the 54 holes.

In the afternoon he took an 85 for the course, which gave him a total of 162 for the last 36 holes, and a grand total of 331.

T. L. McNamara of the Siwanoy Country Club had another wonderful opening for a record score Wednesday morning, until he played the fifteenth hole. He was par or better for each of the first seven holes, making his first slip at the short eighth, where he was off the line near one of the apple trees and short on his pitch, taking 4. He reached the turn in 35 and was par figures for the first five holes coming back, though rather luckily at the long fourteenth, where he half-topped his second, had to play short in three, but pitched on and went down in one putt for a 5.

However, in the final round yesterday afternoon, a 79 was his best effort,

which netted him a total of 306. His cards follow:

Morning Out.....4 4 4 5 3 4 2-31
Innings.....5 3 5 5 4 3-33-73
Afternoon Out.....4 4 5 5 3 3-33-73
Innings.....5 3 5 5 3 3-33-73

Play for the title between Hagen and Brady is scheduled for this morning at 10 o'clock, and some of the best golf seen on local links for some time is expected. The summary:

Player and club—	Ttl holes Ttl
M. J. Brady, Oakley.....	151 148 291
W. C. Hagen, Oakley Hills.....	150 151 301
T. L. McNamara, New York.....	152 154 306
M. J. Hutchinson, Glen View.....	152 154 306
Louis Teller, Brae Burn.....	152 151 303
John Cowan, Stockbridge.....	156 153 309
Fred McLeod, Columbia.....	157 155 312
G. L. Bowden, Commonwealth.....	162 151 313
*Charles Evans Jr., Edgewater.....	160 155 315
H. M. Barnes, Sunset Hills.....	160 155 315
Harry Hampton, C. C. Virginia.....	155 160 315
C. H. Hoffman, Philmont.....	166 150 316
A. Hackney, Atlantic City.....	155 161 316
Isaac Mackie, Canoe Brook.....	159 157 316
Alexander Ross, Detroit.....	163 153 316
Gilbert Nicholls, New York.....	159 159 318
James West, Rockaway H. C.....	158 161 319
J. McGregory, Adamson H. C.....	165 154 319
*Francis Guimet, Woodland.....	164 155 319
W. E. Reid, Wilmington.....	160 160 320
Alex. Cunningham, Wheeling.....	160 160 320
J. D. Edgar, Philadelphia.....	159 161 320
*J. P. Guifford, Woodland.....	164 157 321
A. J. Sanderson, Sleepy Hollow.....	157 164 321
Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati.....	166 156 322
H. Lagrange, Youngstown.....	163 159 322
*W. Sherwood, Mount Builders.....	163 159 322
George Sargent, Interlachen.....	160 162 322
G. Potheringham, Glen Cove.....	160 162 322
R. G. McDonald, Indian Hill.....	164 158 323
W. D. Holman, Philadelphia.....	165 158 324
*J. G. Anderson, Siwanoy.....	167 157 324
Emmett French, York.....	168 157 325
*John Broderson, unattached.....	163 162 325
Thomas Mulgrew, Hackensack.....	166 159 326
W. V. Hoare, Tedesco.....	161 165 326
A. E. Reid, Blind Brook.....	162 164 326
J. F. McGregory, Adamson H. C.....	165 161 327
William O'Keefe, Atlanta.....	165 162 327
George Low, Baltusrol.....	165 162 327
D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy.....	163 164 329
G. M. Gordon, Vannomoret.....	163 166 329
Wilbur Oaks, Brookfield Hills.....	163 166 329
James Crossan, Wheatley Hills.....	162 169 331
Matthew Campbell, Essex City.....	166 165 332
Harry Cowie, Tate Springs.....	164 169 333
*R. H. Eaton, Homestead.....	159 164 333
*R. D. Pierce, Brae Burn.....	173 160 333
Scottie Robson, Olean.....	176 157 333
Alexander Gerard, Hyde Park.....	173 160 334
J. F. McGregory, Adamson H. C.....	165 169 334
John Black, Clarmont.....	Withdraw
George McLean, Great Neck.....	Withdraw
*D. E. Whittemore, The Country Club.....	Withdraw
G. M. Gordon, Vannomoret.....	Withdraw
John Gordon, Buffalo.....	Withdraw
Bert Nichols, Belmont Spring.....	Withdraw
Hugh Gordon, Rhode Island.....	Withdraw
*J. F. Wright Jr., Alhambra.....	Withdraw
Carl Anderson, Brookville.....	Withdraw
E. F. Wogan, Essex County.....	Withdraw
Thomas Boyd, Fox Hills.....	Withdraw
E. G. Espinoza, San Jose.....	Withdraw
Eugene McCarthy, Charlotte.....	Withdraw
*R. H. Wales, Chestnut Hill.....	Withdraw
John Dowling, Scarsdale.....	Withdraw

*Amateurs.

HARVARD WINS FROM PRINCETON

Crimson Baseball Team Takes One-Sided Contest, 3 to 0—Felton Is Invincible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The third baseball game between the teams of Harvard and Princeton universities was held at the neutral grounds of Ebbetts Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. There was much enthusiasm, and a band and large cheering sections from each university were present. The game was one-sided, Harvard having little trouble in winning. Felton, the Harvard pitcher, was invincible. He gave only two bases on balls and two hits were made off his delivery. The only time when a score threatened was in the eighth inning when an overthrow by Captain Bade, third baseman, combined with a base on balls and one of the two hits, filled the bases. But the next three players were put out in order before any score could be made.

The Princeton pitchers, Margetta and Kirkland, were on the contrary, batted freely and the former was also erratic in the pinches. The fielding on both sides was sharp. Knowles and McLeod for Harvard particularly distinguished themselves. Harvard made her first score in the second inning, on two bases on balls followed by two hits.

In the third on three hits, two bases on balls and an error by the Princeton catcher, four runs were made. Runs were also gained in the sixth, seventh and eighth innings. One of more hits were made in every inning except the ninth when Kirkland who had replaced Margetta in the preceding inning was able to hold the opposing batsmen. Score by innings:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Harvard.....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 3-12 2
Princeton.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 0
Batteries—Belton and Blair; Margetta, Kirkland and Trimble.

GASOLINE PRICE ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The retail price of gasoline has risen from 23 to 25 cents a gallon in New Orleans since the first of June. Except for a short time in May, during a rate war between the Standard Oil Company and the Gulf Refining Company, when the price dropped to 17 cents here, 25 cents has been the price for about one year. The two-cent increase is declared by the companies to have been necessitated by the increased demand for gasoline, largely through the increased use of tractors in the cultivation of their fields by the cotton, sugar and rice planters. Census of these farmers, taken by a local newspaper, shows that more than 80 per cent of their tractors use kerosene and distillate as fuel rather than gasoline.

FENWAY PARK
TODAY AT 3:15
RED SOX VS. CHICAGO
Seats at Shuman's Phone Beach 1400

ENGLAND WINS FROM SCOTLAND

Result of the Association Football Game Played at Queen's Park a Surprise to Many

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The defeat of the Scottish team by England at Queen's Park in the association football game played May 3, was a surprise to most of the 90,000 spectators who witnessed the game. Though the two teams had only drawn at Everton the previous week, it was considered that the changes made by the Scottish Selection Committee had so strengthened the home attack that the issue was fairly safe, especially as the English side was the same as appeared in the first match. As already reported by cable to The Christian Science Monitor, England won by 4 goals to 3; but at one time it seemed as if the margin would be far greater than that. At the end of the first half the visiting side were three goals up and all efforts on the part of the clever Scottish forwards up to that time failed to produce a score, despite the fact that the strong wind they were facing did not prevent them from being very threatening at times. When the teams changed round and the Scots had the advantage of the wind, they pressed very heavily for a time upon the English defense, but the lead was too great for them to overtake their opponents and they went under by the odd goal in seven.

The unusual features of the match, considering the fact that it was an international fixture, were the number of goals scored and the manner in which they were obtained. The first two English goals were credited to a halfback, Grimdall of Tottenham Hotspurs, while the second couple, scored by Puddefoot of West Ham, were gained by fairly long-distance shots, one being from at least 40 yards out. The Scottish goals all came in the second half, the first one being a penalty taken by Wilson. Alan Morton and Wilson scored the remaining two with shots that were the result of fine individual work and put in at a rate that Hardy could not deal with. The run of the play justified the policy adopted by the English forwards in shooting whenever the opportunity came along. They had speed, energy, and much individuality, but not the artistry or finesse of the Scots. The latter showed to advantage in combined movements that gained much ground, but the finishing touches were lacking and there was too much maneuvering for position. After the first few minutes of the game, in which the Scots forwards were very prominent, the English halves got the measure of their opponents and settled down to break up their tactics. In the opinion of many critics the changes made by the Scottish committee in substituting James Reid of the Airdrieonians and Andrew Wilson of the Hearts, for Donaldson of Bolton Wanderers and Richardson of Ayr United, did not make for greater strength; but it must be admitted that the Hearts center forward played a goal-producing game.

Apart from the result of the match, the spectators witnessed a fine game, and a skillful exposition of the association game was helped by the prompt decisions of the referee, A. A. Jackson, and his freedom from errors of judgment. The teams:

England—S. Hardy (Aston Villa); E. Longworth (Liverpool) (capt.); F. Duckworth (Blackburn Rovers); T. Fleetwood (Everton) (free from North End); A. Grimdall (Tottenham Hotspurs); R. Turnbull (Bradford); D. Shea (Blackburn Rovers); S. Puddefoot (West Ham United); J. Smith (Bolton Wanderers); H. Martin (Sunderland).

Scotland—J. Brownlie (Greenock Morton) (capt.); A. McNair (Celtic); J. Blair (Rangers); Gordon (Rangers); J. S. Wright (Morton); J. McMillan (Partick Thistle); J. Reid (Airdrieonians); J. Bowie (Rangers); A. Wilson (Heart of Midlothian); J. McMeny (Celtic); A. L. Morton (Queen's Park).

GLASGOW CELTIC IS FAVORITE TO WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—Glasgow Celtic, as matters stand, appear to have the championship of the Scottish League secure, as with one match more, against Ayr United, and the Rangers with a fixture against Clyde to settle, they have already an advantage of one point in the association football table. On May 3 the Rangers had a friendly match with Everton, the

champion team of Lancashire, and just lost by 4 to 3, and the Celtic had no match that affected the result of the competition. The only games played in the League resulted in wins for St. Mirren and Dumbarton, by 2 to 1 and 2 to 0. Should the outstanding games result in the Rangers and the Celtic being placed on a level, a deciding game is mooted to settle the question of the Scottish championship.

BOSTON IS ONLY EASTERN WINNER

Defeats St. Louis Club 6 to 4—Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati Win

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Club.....Win.....Lost.....P.C.

New York.....26.....12.....684

Chicago.....23.....15.....595

Cincinnati.....25.....17.....585

Brooklyn.....29.....20.....590

Pittsburgh.....20.....21.....487

St. Louis.....17.....23.....425

Philadelphia.....15.....22.....403

Boston.....14.....25.....358

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Boston 6, St. Louis 4

Cincinnati 2, New York 1

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2

Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis

Philadelphia at Cincinnati

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh

BRVES DEFEAT ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Cardinals and Braves played an interesting contest Wednesday, the Braves finally winning, 6 to 4, due to a batting rally in the eighth inning. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston.....0 0 1 1 1 0 0 2 1-6 10 0

St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 1-4 9 2

Batteries—Neft and Wilson; Goodwin, Meadows, Doak and Clemens and Dillhoefer. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

CINCINNATI DEFEATS GIANTS

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati Reds defeated the New York Giants Wednesday, 2 to 1, in a contest featured by excellent pitching. Reuther had a little better support than the visitors gave their twirlers. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Cincinnati.....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 2-3 3 2

New York.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 3 2

Batteries—Reuther and Wingo; Schupp, Ferritt and Gonzales, Smith, Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

TRIPLE TIE FOR LOW-CARD MEDAL

Clarence Wolff, R. E. Lord and Nelson Whitney Turn in Cards of 153 in Trans-Mississippi Golf Qualifying Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Clarence Wolff and R. E. Lord, both of the Algonquin Golf Club, and Nelson Whitney of the New Orleans Country Club, entered into a three-cornered tie for low medalist honors, in the nineteenth annual trans-Mississippi Golf Association tourney being conducted on the St. Louis Country Club course. The play-off will be held on or before Sunday.

In the Brock Cup competition, the Omaha Field Club succeeded in winning the large trophy when its four-man team made a total count of 660 for the course. The St. Louis Country Club was second with 667; Sunset Hill Country Club third, with 669, and the Forest Park Golf Club fourth, with 672. J. W. Hughes, with 170, Sam Reynolds, with 153, B. G. Guinard with 165, and Blaine Young with 167 made up the winning team.

Lord had the best card Tuesday, finishing the 18 holes in 74. He required 36 going out and 38 on the home stretch. Whitney was close behind the St. Louis man, with 75, getting a 38 for the first nine holes, and a 37 for the last nine.

Among the other low cards of the day was a 79 for Frank Lynch of the Forest Park Golf Club. H. G. Legg, five times winner of the tourney, did poorly, turning in an 84.

The 1920 tournament of the association goes to the Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Illinois. This award was made at a meeting held late Monday night, during which officers and a board of directors were chosen. J. C. Nugent of Kansas City, Missouri, was re-elected president; J. Lemont of Denver, Colorado, vice-president, while E. C. Mueller of the Rock Island Arsenal Country Club was made secretary and treasurer. In addition to these officers elected, who are also board members, the following were elected to the board of directors: J. C. Fennell, Kansas City; J. D. Caddy, Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club; J. L. Carleton, St. Louis; Walter Bartlett, St. Joseph; Stuart Stickney, St. Louis; J. W. Hughes, Omaha, Nebraska; H. L. Hankinson, Omaha, and J. L. Johnston, St. Louis. The qualifying scores for the first two divisions follow:

Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, Louisiana, 153; Clarence Wolff, Algonquin, 153; R. E. Lord, Algonquin, 153; Arthur Bonebrake, Topeka (Kansas), C. C. 155; R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Iowa, 156; R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Park, 156; S. W. Reynolds, Omaha Field Club, 158; Chris Kenney, Sunset Hill, 158; Frank Lynne, Forest Park G. C., 158; L. D. Bromfield Jr., Denver A. C., 161; J. D. Caddy, Rock Island Arsenal.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION
Nelson Whitney, New Orleans, Louisiana, 153; Clarence Wolff, Algonquin, 153; R. E. Lord, Algonquin, 153; Arthur Bonebrake, Topeka (Kansas), C. C. 155; R. E. Knepper, Sioux City, Iowa, 156; R. E. Bockenkamp, Forest Park, 156; S. W. Reynolds, Omaha Field Club, 158; Chris Kenney, Sunset Hill, 158; Frank Lynne, Forest Park G. C., 158; L. D. Bromfield Jr., Denver A. C., 161; J. D. Caddy, Rock Island Arsenal.

ST. LOUIS WINS GAME 4 TO 3
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The St. Louis Browns defeated the Athletics Wednesday, 4 to 3. The locals made a good start, but weakened after the third inning. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 13

Cleveland.....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 0

Batteries—Harper and Gharriety; Uhle, Jasper, Jamieson, Phillips and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

R. H. ANDERSON IS CAPTAIN

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut—R. H. Anderson '20 of Bridgeport, New Jersey, has been elected captain of the Wesleyan University track team for 1920.

ILLINOIS ELECTS RYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois—H. R. Ryan '20 was elected captain of the University of Illinois baseball team for next year at a banquet held here Tuesday night in honor of the 1919 team. Ryan has been a consistent pitcher for Illinois for two years. He is also a very good batter and has helped to win many of his own games by his hitting.

PARTIAL REPEAL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The Board of Directors of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, inviting similar action by the commercial bodies of Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles, have petitioned Congress "to repeal the war-time prohibition law in so far as it applies to the use of beer and wine, as recommended by the President in his message to Congress," asking that "as a matter of simple justice definite action be taken at once."

WASHINGTON VICTOR 6 TO 3

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cleveland Indians were decisively beaten Wednesday, 6 to 3 by the Washington Americans, who landed on the Indians' pitchers for 13 hits. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 13

Cleveland.....0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 0

Batteries—Harper and Gharriety; Uhle, Jasper, Jamieson, Phillips and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Connolly.

RUTGERS NAMES BAKER

NEW BRUNSWICK, New Jersey—Frank Baker, right fielder of the Rutgers College baseball team, has been elected captain of next year's team. He is also a football and basketball star.

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WASHINGTON

CHARLES KINGSLEY,
POET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Our present-day recollections of Charles Kingsley are not much concerned with all the controversies which so agitated his contemporaries—controversies in which Kingsley, who was nearly always right, possessed, nevertheless, almost a genius for appearing to be in the wrong. As Professor Saintsbury has said of him, he had an "unfortunate tendency to 'tail coats' for others to tread upon." Even Mr. Edmund Gosse still speaks of him as "a tilt against windmills of all sorts." Whether Oxford should be Big-endian or Little-endian, if Dean Swift will pardon the borrowing, is of no more consequence today than it was in the time of the Empire of Lilliput. The word "cooperation" has ceased to be a bogey with which to frighten future fox-hunters in their cradles; education is not now regarded as dangerous to the foundations of a state. When we think of Charles Kingsley nowadays it is to recall "Hypatia," "Westward Ho!" and "The Water Babies"; or your student of English poetry may remember that his "Andromeda" is one of the few successful attempts to fit English verse into hexameters. Gone is the Oxford movement; gone the fear that the Chartists will let loose "the floodgates of society." Out of the froth and wreckage of contending creeds and tea-cup tempests there remains Charles Kingsley, the artist.

Kingsley's Early Years

Charles Kingsley was born on June 12, 1819, in Devonshire. He is thus contemporary with the growth of democratic ideals and of the problems which the industrial revolution had brought to the world. The miraculous year of 1848—the year of universal revolution—was to find Kingsley attaining maturity. His first novel, "Yeast," was published in Fraser's Magazine in 1848, to be republished in 1851 as "Yeast, a Problem." "Alton Locke" appeared in 1851. These two represent his efforts at what today we call the "sociological novel." The former deals with country life, the latter, with town.

There was nothing unusual in Kingsley's youth and early manhood, although a literary tendency manifested itself at the age of four. Mrs. Kingsley in her "Memories of His Life" has reproduced a sermon and some of his verses which were written at this early period of childhood. They seem, however, to be the product of home teaching carefully memorized. He went to school, was later a student at King's College, London, and finally in 1838 entered Magdalene College, Cambridge. He was at first an indifferent student, interested more in outdoor life and athletics than in Latin verses. Toward the end of his college days he worked hard at his books and made the classical tripos in 1842. The same year he was ordained to the curacy of Eversley in Hampshire.

The Poetic Attitude

It was here that the ignorance and poverty of his country parishioners awakened Kingsley to the need of social reform. The hard lot of the poor was, in Mr. Gosse's word, his first "windmill." Kingsley was in reality a poet who saw the world as it might be in terms of a poetical ideal. He looked at nature and human history, and religion itself, with the same poetic vision. Hence it that all manner of other men misunderstood him. A poet who writes sermons and history, sociology, critical essays, and nature studies, unless he possess a universal mind, such as had Francis Bacon, is laying himself open to many attacks, particularly if he chooses a time when many of these subjects are storm centers of fierce debates. The poet writing history and criticism will in the end find himself summed up, as Professor Saintsbury sums up Kingsley: "This history, though less positively inaccurate than the 'dead set' against him of certain notorious persons chose to represent it, was uncritical; and his criticism, sometimes acute and luminous, was decidedly unhistorical." It is characteristic of the true poet that he reacts to the world in one of two ways: either he shuts himself within himself and creates a new world in his own thoughts, or he sallies forth bravely to do battle against all that is not beautiful, his plume in his hand instead of upon his helm. He is a chivalrous champion of beauty, ready to strike and lay about him right and left. He is not concerned with the antiquity of wrong—that is no proper defense to justify it, nor is he disturbed when told that his attacks lack a certain prescribed technical library a few years more in a cloistered world would have given him. It is the essential truth and not meticulous details that engross him. Such a chivalrous champion was Kingsley, riding across country in search of the gold at the rainbow's end, instead of following plain roads of consistency and accuracy.

Why He Was a Poet

Yet it is not as a poet that we remember Kingsley. Why, then, all this talk of him as poet? The reason is that not all poets are known for their verse. Kingsley's verse is by no means to be dismissed with contempt, but it is his interest in the world, his curiosity about living, that stamps him the poet. Even his stirring lyrics are propaganda for his social faith. There was too much practical need for his vision for him to put its literary value first. Christian socialism itself is a poet's vision, and this particular one he owed to the deep friendship and influence of F. D. Maurice.

At this late day the term "Christian Socialism" perhaps sounds strange and incongruous. Although social reform is making giant strides, the word "Socialist" is still suspect. And Christian socialism would seem a mild and harmless doctrine to our radicals. It was no more, in essence, than a plea for founding social life on the Golden Rule. There was to be little, if any, other change in the constitution of society.



Charles Kingsley

Love of one's neighbor and of one's fellow man would be sufficient, if lived up to. Enough has been said of the ferment in Kingsley's mind—the turmoil produced by a world struggling to assimilate industrialism. It is not essential to appreciate "Hypatia" (1853) that one retraced a tangled maze of inconsistent disarrangements. This novel, like "Westward Ho!" has withstood the test of time. You may find a person reading one or the other of these in any public library reference room. Lecturers on H. G. Wells are still asked questions about "Hypatia" in the open forum at the end of their talk. This novel is "a daring blend of old and new." Yet how many read "Hypatia" for its thought? Philanthropy, "half sick of shadows," falling under the spell of the Greek woman's intellect—is it not the story we read today? The conflict of Greek thought and medieval narrowness is as remote as the quarrels of the Victorians. Fifth century Alexandria is the setting for a picturesque pageant—Hypatia



Eversley vicarage, the house of Charles Kingsley

a splendid heroine. There is sweep and dramatic intensity in the tale—the fire of the poet.

"Westward Ho!"

The most successful of his novels, from a popular point of view, was "Westward Ho! or the Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, Knight of Burroughs, in the County of Devon, in the Reign of Her Most Glorious Majesty Queen Elizabeth." It was written by Kingsley in Devonshire during the winter and spring of the Crimean War (1854-55) whose events moved him deeply. It is, as its title indicates, a rattling good adventure story, breathing patriotism and dash. Amyas is as gallant and fearless an adventurer as one would wish to meet. There is no question but that the story has the true zest for life and adventure which men had in the other historical adventure novel "Hereward the Wake" (1865) has not been as widely read. Its period, that of Saxon England before and after the coming of the Normans, is remote and although there are adventures among

the fens, it has not caught the popular fancy. Fashions in romantic historical novels are difficult to explain. Why should Bulwer-Lytton's "Harold" be popular, and "Hereward the Wake" not?

Interest in Children

In the later years as the seas of controversy subsided somewhat, Kingsley turned his interest to children. For them he wrote, or recast, tales of the Greek heroes, and in 1868, three years before publishing "Hereward the Wake," he penned "Water Babies." This is a strange and whimsical story of didactic purpose.

A feeling of novelty strikes you as soon as you enter the Winter Garden's auditorium. At first it is elusive, but when the brilliant sight of 600 stalls filled or filling almost entirely by "faces you know" has lost some of its arresting effect, you begin to be conscious of a peaceful, soothing impression from the whole surroundings. You become aware of the cool and restful color scheme of gray-green and gold, of a charming green trellis-work running round the back of the stalls with landscape paintings set in large panels on the walls around. All is lit up by the softened glow of numerous pretty Japanese lanterns draped in silk.

A Watteau Effect

The general effect is quite Watteauesque, with which even the great proscenium curtain of vivid yellow seems to harmonize. The dress circle carries on the same beautiful scheme, the back rows (seating 250) being equivalent to the pit. Even in the gallery, taste and comfort rule, and so steep is the rake that every one of the 600 seats at 1s. each can see the stage equally well.

On the floor of the stalls, which also have a splendid rake, is a rich rose-colored carpet, and each seat is covered with flowered tapestry. Small wonder, then, that London dressed its best for such a becoming setting, and showed its appreciation of Messrs. Grossmith and Lauryillard's taste and enterprise by turning up in force.

Familiar Fun

The first piece, like the theater, is a bright, pretty, and tasteful product built on an old and familiar framework. Indeed one might say that "Kissing Time" is refreshingly pre-war in style, if not in sentiments, and the response of Mr. George Grossmith and Miss Phyllis Dare to the stage seemed

THEATERS

The Winter Garden, London

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Kissing Time," a new musical play in two acts, by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. Additional lyrics by Clifford Grey. Music by Ivan Caryll. Presented at the Winter Garden Theater, London. The cast: Captain Wentworth—Stanley Holloway; George St. Pol—Miss Yvonne Arnaud; Lady Mercia Merivale—Miss Isobel Jeans; Zelle—Miss Yvonne Keilham; Bibi St. Pol—Miss Leslie Henson; Brichoux—George Barrett; Max Touquet—George Grossmith; Lucienne Touquet—Miss Phyllis Dare; Colonel Bolinger—Tom Walls.

LONDON, England.—London made a gala night of it. So much had been said about this transfigured old music hall that everybody wanted to see it. Everybody, therefore, who could, seemed to be present. There was, indeed, quite a varied theatrical entertainment before the curtain went up, on one stage favorite after another, on entering the stalls, was greeted by the house. Understudies must have been in demand in the West End.

But this Winter Garden Theater is not only worth seeing, but worth talking about. It has the advantage of having an old framework to build upon; which is just what the modern architect appears to dislike, for the present-day tendency is to leave no comfortable space between the street and the auditorium for those who like to spend their entr'actes outside. And as the new playhouse, for such it really is, is amply provided for in this respect, increased popularity can be the only result.

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zette's named Brichoux, so as to enjoy the hospitality of the lady in her beautiful villa at Fontainebleau, Brichoux's tastes being more homely. Just as George's is welcoming Max (who has shaved off his beard and donned her husband's best clothes since his arrival) in the most demonstrative manner, her uncle, Colonel Bolinger, arrives, and not having seen his niece since her marriage, takes the couple before him to be man and wife, and his joy in their seeming mutual affection is such that no one dare tell him the truth.

Usual Ingredients

And the little husband, St. Pol (Leslie Henson), being made to play the part of a man about the house, it is easily seen how complications of the most time-honored kind can keep the piece running, as long as the wit can be made to last. Add to this, that Max's own wife, Lucienne (Miss Dare), has met the romantic colonel, and Max himself pretends not to know her; that the colonel is all in the dark about everybody, and everybody pretends to be in the dark about each other; that there are dancers and tumbler, back-chat, apaches, military police, and all the appurtenances of Parisian life of today, and it will be seen that little has been left undone to make "Kissing Time" tip the balance at the Winter Garden Theater.

Mr. George Grossmith, fresh from service in the navy, had a rousing reception, and in Max had plenty of chances of showing his versatility. Some of the best numbers fell to his lot, and these were given in that free and easy manner which the pomp of successful management has not diminished. His dancing is still the thing, and with Miss Yvonne Arnaud, who so charmingly plays George's wife, he gave some skillful examples of a laugh-art. Mr. Leslie Henson, as a laugh-art, is perfectly at home, and the little that Mr. George Barrett has to do as the other "filler" is cleverly done. The sprightly maid of Miss Avice Keilham, and Mr. Tom Walls' delightful sketch as the courtly colonel—quite the most endearing figure in the play—must not be included in the many things to be left unnoticed, nor must the beautiful scenery of George's garden, or the colonel's two dear little playmates in the second act, remain without mention.

WATCH BORDER FOR
RETURNING STRIKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—A phase of the strike situation that is exciting unusual attention is the determination of immigration authorities on both sides at the line to see that any person crossing who can be ranked as an agitator shall not return unless he can prove beyond question his right to do so. The Canadian immigration authorities have a duty they have been instructed to perform when a number of men sent by the central strike committee from Winnipeg to Chicago, New York, Butte and Minneapolis to secure funds and sympathy attempt to come back to Canada. In each case it has been agreed by authorities at Ottawa and Washington, it is said here, that they must have proof positive of complete citizenship before permission to return is given. In the case of the United States authorities any refusal by the local inspectors on any grounds whatsoever must be appealed in Washington. It will probably require about six months to settle such cases even where they are not tainted with bolshevism.

It is said special representatives have reinforced the regular United States agents operating on the border for this occasion though James Duncan, the strike leader from Seattle, is the only prominent labor man from the States known to be in Winnipeg helping the strikers. This phase promises to become one of international interest and to rank with the proposed arraignment of the strike executive on a charge of responsibility for the attempted soviet regime. The soldiers are pressing for their prosecution, claiming that if these men have violated no law in abrogating sovereignty to their organization at certain stages of the strike, the public is entitled to know it. If they have, and the law against treason and conspiracy has been violated, conviction must follow.

ONTARIO PREMIER ON
THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Although declaring that the question of an eight-hour day was a matter for national, or even international legislation, rather than provincial or local, which would permit some sections to suffer industrially, Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, pledged the support of his government to an eight-hour measure if such were enacted at Ottawa.

Addressing a delegation of representatives of the metal trades, which have been on strike here for more than five weeks, the Premier said that "the law officers of his government do not agree with the position taken at Ottawa, that it is not within the power of the Dominion Parliament to pass legislation regarding the eight-hour day, but are firmly of opinion that the Dominion Parliament has the power to enact such legislation. It is difficult for me to come to the conclusion that the framers of the British North American Act intended that the provinces should have exclusive jurisdiction in matters so vitally affecting trade and commerce and the general welfare and prosperity of the Dominion, as hours of labor, rate of wages, methods of bargaining between employers and employees and other similar matters. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the absolute necessity, if the best results are to be obtained, that any action for the purpose of giving effect to the findings of the Peace Conference or

RIVER'S CHANGING
COURSE IS HALTEDEngineers Said to Have Devised
Method of Protecting Bottom
Lands of Missouri Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—Engineers have devised a method of protecting the rich bottom lands in the Missouri Valley from erosion. It has been tried out long enough for them to assert that the river, which, in the past, through frequent changes of channel, has swallowed up thousands of acres, can now be made to run within a designated area.

The device consists in the main of a reinforced concrete pile, through the center of which run two separate iron pipes. Through the smaller a stream of water under hydraulic pressure from a steam-driven barge above bores a hole in the subsoil, and the weight of the pile drives it to the desired depth. Another pressure stream through the larger pipe forces jets of water out of the sides of the piling through upturned vents, which suck up the disturbed sediment and reduce the friction of the descending pile. By this means a piling can be put in place in 10 minutes. When the pressure is withdrawn, that of the surrounding soil holds the piling in an enduring embrace.

Before the pile is put into place, heavy steel cables are attached, and after it is set, gates, trees, or other obstructions are fastened to the cables. These, swinging in the current, retard it, and cause the content or sediment to be deposited, a sandbar being formed in a short time, which throws back the water and confines it in its normal channel. Additional obstructions in flooding cause the bar to rise higher, and if the river cuts in the above piles placed at strategic points halt its course.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS In Board of Tax and Electric Light Commissioners

on the petition of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for approval of a contract with the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for the purchase of gas, the Board will give a hearing to the parties interested at its office, 605 Ford Building at 15 Ashburton Place, Boston, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of June current, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And the petitioner is required to give notice of said hearing to be at least ten days prior to said time of hearing, and in the "Boston Herald" and "Boston Post" and the "Boston Traveler," "The Christian Science Monitor" and the "Boston Evening Globe" each of said papers twice each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing, and in the "Boston Herald" once each week for two successive weeks prior to said time of hearing.

(Signed) By order of the Board, R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

A true copy, Attest: (Signed) R. G. TOBEY, Clerk.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Some of the Pictures in "Marmion"

It was during the long-ago reign of Henry VIII of England, that Lord Marmion, that "false knight," set out from Norham Castle, a messenger from the English King to James IV of Scotland. Of course, Norham was only one of his many stopping-places along the route north, for in those times travelers by horse covered each day but a small distance and slept each night at the nearest shelter of inn or castle. There was real hospitality in those days; innkeepers, lords of castles, religious men at rich and prosperous abbeys, all alike welcomed the stranger. It is interesting to follow the Lord Marmion, "Lord of Fontenay, of Lutterward, and Scrivellay, of Tamworth tower and town," picturing some of the places he saw on his long journey to Edinburgh, in that terrible year of the battle of Flodden Field.

Once in the north of England, you could visit Norham Castle, if you liked. Indeed, there and about "Marmion" to your heart's content. Close to the boundary between England and Scotland, marked by the River Tweed, this once majestic castle is ruined now, its shattered tower, vaults and walls rising above the little river, amid a tangle of wild flowers and underbrush. One of the border castles, Norham was repeatedly captured and recaptured; its history glows with color and action, with brave and warlike deeds. It was sometimes the home of kings; but now it is only a picturesque shell, almost hidden behind the heavy foliage of the trees. For about two centuries, Norham was held by the English, until James recaptured the castle in 1513, using the famous cannon, "Mons Meg," now a conspicuous object on the brow of Edinburgh Castle rock. Before you leave the place, read in Scott's first canto of the poem, the account of Lord Marmion's admission to the castle by the portcullis.

But we must get on with Lord Marmion, toward Edinburgh, in company with the Palmer, pretending to be a pilgrim from the Holy Land, as his guide. Next we have the two men stopping at the inn at Gifford, one of those characteristic Scottish inns which, under a law of James I, were required to be maintained in all boroughs and fairs for the entertainment of man and beast. This enactment set down that no others than innkeepers should receive travelers; but, as was shown by Lord Marmion's stay at Norham Castle, this law was not obeyed and travelers preferred to accept the more comfortable hospitality of private persons. It was here that Marmion fought the man he thought was a phantom knight by moonlight, but it was, of course, de Wilton, the Palmer, in another guise. But go back and read the poem for yourself, for here we are concerned with the scenes which make up the background of the tale.

On they went through the countryside of southern Scotland, through fresh green valleys and dells, along high sunlit stretches and past border castles and turrets. This whole district teems with associations of Sir Walter Scott and of his characters. We are told that Lord Marmion lodged, too, at Crichton Castle, crowning a steep bank of the green vale of the Tyne, "remains of rude magnificence." Finally they took the road into Edinburgh, crossed what Scott calls "the fussy hills of Braid," passed the glen and the brook and climbed to the top of Blackford Hill, from which they had a marvelous view of hills and fields yellow with grain, of forests and streams, with in their midst the little smoky city of Edinburgh, its steeple of St. Giles sending out the harsh jangle of its bell.

Space will not allow of all the pictures to be found in "Marmion." We have there scenes in the Scottish capital, of Holyrood Palace, of the High Street and the Castle rock, the Coft, the mingling of Highlanders and Lowlanders, Scotsmen, and Englishmen. We have glimpses of lovely royal Linlithgow, where Queen Margaret sat alone in her sky bower and "wept the weary hour." Still firm in his decision to march against the English, James sent his messenger to Tantallon, in company of a party of nuns from Whitby Abbey; with them was the Lady Clare, who failed to recognize her lost knight, de Wilton, in the disguised Palmer. Marmion's companion, gilded Palmer, Marmion's companion, Tantallon is, perhaps, one of the most superb of Scotland's ruined castles. Sheer on the cliff it rises, behind it the castle "Berwick Law," before it the barren Black Rock, almost painted over in white by its masses of white sea-gulls. This once proud refuge of the Douglas is now a fine ruined mass of grass-grown courtyard, walls, and tower, no longer visible the ramparts where the Lady Clare came face to face with de Wilton; no longer is there the drawbridge over which Marmion dallied to escape being made the prisoner of the Douglas.

My castle are my King's alone
From turret to foundation-stone—
The hand of Douglas is his own;
And never shall it friendly grasp
The hand of such as Marmion clasp.

Lord Marmion turned well he need,
And dashed the rowels in his steed,
Like arrow through the airway sprung,
The ponderous grate behind him rung
To pass there was such scanty room,
The bars descending, razed his plume.

Yet it is a magnificent memory, all this, and even a brief reading of Sir Walter Scott brings back the complete picture:

Tantallon's dizzy steep
Hung o'er the margin of the deep,
Many a rude tower and rampart there
Repell'd the insult of the air.
Which, when the tempest vex'd the sky,
Half breeze, half spray, came whistling by,
Above the roof, a turret square,
Did o'er its Gothic entrance bear
Of sculpture rude, a stony shield;
The Bloody Heart was in the field,
And in the chief three mallets stood,
The cognizance of Douglas blood.



"Do you know Mr. Punch, with the hook-nose and the hook-chin and the big stick?"

Punch and Judy

Something of Their History

It was a merry little band that was having supper with Grandpa that evening. It made Grandpa merry, just to watch the five pairs of eyes sparkle and to listen to the five little tongues wag all at the same time.

"Well, Miss Mary," he said, stroking that young lady's long, silken curls, "a garden party is a great bore, isn't it?"

"Why, no, Grandpa," protested Mary, and looked at him with large, astonished eyes. For could Grandpa think a garden party was a bore, after all they had told him about the fun they had had? Raymond gave her a nudge of brotherly affection. "Can't you see that Grandpa is joking, silly?" he exclaimed. "Girls never can take a joke, can they, Grandpa?"

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," laughed Grandpa. "What seems awfully funny to a boy sometimes doesn't seem funny at all to a girl, and the other way round. But, come, I want to hear more about this wonderful party. There were donkeys to ride on, and little dogs that walked on their hind legs and jumped through hoops. What else?"

"Punch and Judy, Grandpa, Punch and Judy!" came the answer in chorus.

"Is that so?" asked Grandpa, much interested. "And how was Mr. Punch? He's an old friend of mine, you know."

"What, Grandpa?" inquired Raymond, a little incredulously. "Do you know Mr. Punch, Mr. Punch with the hook-nose and the hook-chin and the big stick that he strikes everybody with, even the policeman?"

"Indeed," said Grandpa, "that is the very same Mr. Punch I know. And I know Mrs. Punch, otherwise Judy, too, who looks so much like him and who is so very well able to take care of herself. And I know the baby that is always being thrown out of the window, and I know Toby, the little dog, and I even know the Distinguished Foreigner, who, not being familiar with the language, as Dickens says, is unable to express his ideas otherwise than by saying 'Shallabalah.'"

"Yes, yes," cried the children, "Shallabalah," that's just what the foreign gentleman said!" And Raymond, who had been eyeing Grandpa closely as he spoke, exclaimed, "Why, Grandpa, then Mr. Punch must be as old as you are!"

"He is," smiled Grandpa, "and a great deal older. I have been told that, in 1660 B. C., there was a Punch and Judy theater in China. One day it seems that the proprietor of this theater gave a performance before the court of the then Emperor. The Emperor did not realize that the actors were only dolls and became so very angry at the faces they made at him that, had the showman not been able to prove that they actually were dolls, he would have been severely punished. Instead, he was rewarded for his cleverness and made the official puppet showman of the Chinese Empire. But 1000 B. C. is a good long time ago, and even if one cared to, it would be difficult to verify this story. It is quite certain that the Punch and Judy theater came from Italy; how long ago that was, it is hard to say. Some claim that a Roman actor, Maccus by name, was the original Mr. Punch, because a statue of him was discovered that had the same nose and chin that our Mr. Punch has."

"Many other forms of theatrical amusement have almost entirely taken the place of Mr. Punch's adventures; but, when I was a boy, there was a Punch and Judy show, right here on the Boston Common, every week. In England, in the beginning of the last century, Punch and Judy were pretty nearly a national institution, and the showman, with the long, flat box on his back that contained the precious dolls, together with his assistant who carried the portable theater that could be set up at a moment's notice, wherever a crowd of youngsters and grown-ups looked eager for a performance, and prosperous enough to make the effort seem worth while, were familiar wayfarers along the highroads of the kingdom. Dickens' description of Mr. Thomas Codlin, whom little Nell and her grandfather met on their wanderings and for a while shared the adventures of, has come to be regarded as a classic picture of that picturesque figure of the past. It is said that, for his Thomas Codlin, Dickens took as his model the Italian showman, Piccini, who in the early part of the nineteenth century was the most famous showman in England. At least, Cruikshank thought him superior to any of his numberless competitors, and as Cruikshank was one of the greatest masters of humor who ever lived, his opinion is worthy of consideration. According to Cruikshank's description, and according to the drawings that wonderful artist made of the famous Italian and his theater, Piccini was a short, fat man with a very red and humorous face. Even as Thomas Codlin, he carried the box that housed Mr. Punch and his various acquaintances on his back. He was always dressed in old-fashioned, no matter what kind of weather, and in his hand he held a trumpet with which he summoned the people to come and see his show. His assistant, who carried the theater and took in the receipts, was a tall, thin man. You can imagine what an extraordinary pair they made, and small wonder that they caught the great humorist's eye. In Cruikshank's opinion, Piccini's characters were of much finer workmanship than those owned by other showmen of the period, their features more marked and their expression more comical. Piccini's puppets were all made in Italy and he was often heard to complain, when anything went wrong with them, that there was no workman in England skillful enough to repair them. That Piccini spoke English very brokenly, instead of having added spice to it, and increased the popularity of his theater."

"The play of Punch and Judy has undergone few changes since its unknown author invented it, and I am sure that the one you saw today differed little from the drama of Punch and Judy of a hundred years ago. But, in the palm days of the Punch and Judy theater, it was part of the showman's business to improvise new lines for Mr. Punch as the play proceeded, lines that generally had to do with the politics and current affairs of the day. So one showman made a tremendous hit by dressing one of his puppets like Lord Nelson, at the height of that great sailor's career, and making him invite Mr. Punch to join the navy. In this way, Mr. Punch became a sort of oracle of popular wisdom and satire, and it is not difficult to guess why the famous London magazine adopted his name for its own."

"Grandpa," said Mary, hesitatingly, when Grandpa stopped speaking, "do you really think Mr. Punch? I mean do you really think he is a nice man?"

Grandpa burst out laughing. "Yes," he answered, "I really like Mr. Punch. Whether, in real life, I should find him a nice man, I can't say; but, as Mr. Punch, I wouldn't have him different. That he uses his big stick so indiscriminately, and always escapes well-deserved punishment, doesn't seem to matter at all in his case. He is our old friend, Punch, and we wouldn't have him changed for the world. The proof of that is that once a showman tried to alter the moral of the play—if moral there is— and show a Mr. Punch who ended by receiving his just deserts at the hands of his victims. But the public wouldn't stand for it. And they were right. Mr. Punch, just as he is, is one of the most unique institutions of the stage. Surely, no one need to be so seriously minded as to be shocked by anything that Punch does."

Here nurse appeared to fetch the

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must march on, sideways as usual, till we reach the breakers. It'll be the finest gathering of the sea clans there has been these last hundred years. They say the Seals and Walrus were there by the thousand, and one of the first items on the program is a solo by the White Seal."

Bob looked down and saw a couple of Crabs, scuttling along the shore. As he watched them, he suddenly became aware that the whole beach was alive. Sea Birds, Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Sea Urchins, even the Shells, were all making their way toward the sea in the direction of a big cluster of rocks.

Bob climbed out of the boat and, soon found himself moving along the shore with the crowd, and, as they got nearer the waves, he saw that they, too, were thick with sea creatures of every size and kind. Each wave, as it came in, brought Jellyfish, Seals, Dolphins, Fish of every imaginable description with it. The Flying Fish leaped over the rocks, the Seals climbed over them in a rather more dignified way, while the Fish darted along through the water and glided into the rock pools. Bob went with them, and at last sat down on a bunch of bottle seaweed, on a rock looking over a huge sea pool, surrounded with rocks and with white cliffs towering up behind him.

"What is going to happen?" he inquired of a gentle-faced Brown Seal, that had taken up a position of vantage on the same rock as himself.

"Where have you come from, little boy? Don't you know that tonight is the night, the great gathering of all the sea folk? It only happens at the rarest intervals. Sometimes there is ten years between the gatherings, sometimes twenty. The sea folk all know when it is to be, for the White Seal gives the signal and the Flying Fish carry the news round the world and tell every one the time and place of the meeting. We've got splendid seats here, and the fun's just going to begin."

Bob thanked the Seal and waited eagerly to see what would happen next.

The Lady's Slipper

If you are a country boy or girl fortunate enough to have access to a pine wood these late spring days, or if you get into the country for only a few hours, do not fail to keep your eyes open for a Lady's Slipper plant and its quaint, blossoming "slipper." Those of you who have seen the wonderful orchids in city florists' shops may like to know that the Lady's Slipper belongs to the same plant family as do her more showy city cousins. There are other wild orchids, too, in the United States, but the Lady's Slipper is perhaps the earliest and best known. The plant itself is an inconspicuous one—two large oval leaves of a peculiar light green, spread almost flat on the ground, above a fibrous, fleshy root. In May a pale green bud shoots up to a height of perhaps 10 inches, expanding and taking on its pretty, characteristic color. Then some warm June day when you are going for the cows or merely strolling through the woods, you come across the plant in full bloom, where you had possibly never noticed the leaves before. The chances are that, like most people, you will draw a long breath, say "O-oh," and pick the flower at once; but, if you are a very thoughtful flower lover, you may choose to enjoy this bit of loveliness where it grows, and go on, leaving it to nod in the breeze. For, sadly enough, most of our native orchids have been so ruthlessly picked and even uprooted that in many places they have quite disappeared from our woods and meadows.

If you are so fortunate as to have discovered a whole colony of Lady's Slippers, you need not feel selfish in taking a number of blossoms, leaving a few strong ones to go to seed. Probably it is the pink or the white Lady's Slipper which you have found, though in some sections the larger, more colorful ones are more common. Now is a queer little flower, with its long, bare stalk topped by a pale pink pouch? The American Indians called it the Moccasin Flower, and truly it does more nearly resemble a rude, shapeless moccasin than a party slipper. We feel sure that Cinderella would never have gone to the ball in such slippers, though the color is quite dainty enough for any girl's party.

There will be other orchids in the woods and fields later in the season. Rose Pogonia, Snake Mouth, Ladies' Tresses, and the Purple Fringed Orchids—but none more accessible and more interesting than the Lady's Slipper.

The Beavers Copy the Tepees of the Indians

In the pond were a number of beaver houses which looked like small Indian tepees, writes Samuel Scoville Jr., in Boys Life for June. Most of them were built in water several feet deep and were from three to four feet above the surface and about five feet in diameter. One, however, was a huge one, built in deep water, and fully twice as large as any other. It was made mostly of peeled cottonwood poles and stood on a firm foundation of mud and sticks built up from the bottom. The poles leaned together from the top and had been woven in and out with thick brush and plastered with mud and turf until the walls were three feet thick.

The Mastery of the Air

The progress in the mastery of the air is moving so fast as almost to make it hard to follow every development. Just about the time that both the Americans and the British were making attempts to fly across the Atlantic, an aeroplane carrying passengers landed on the roof of a hotel, left its passengers, and went on its way.

The Circus

Sing a song of summertime.
Circus comes to town!
Every boy for miles around
Longs to be a clown.

Yesterday a wayside field
Blossomed, daisy-spread,
Where today a circus springs,
Canvas overhead.

Such a marvelous parade,
Tiger, lions, bears!
(Not so fierce as posters show,
Yet nobody cares.)

Quantities of lemonade,
Sideshow signs galore,
Father gives you fifty cents,
Mother adds ten more.

Sing a song of circus time!
When the day is done,
Dusty, jostled, hungry, too—
Circuses are fun!

Bird Families

Did you ever stop to think that birds are grouped into families, just as human beings are; that they have such marked family characteristics and resemblances that, if you see an unfamiliar bird, you may still be able, at a glance, to tell his family name by recalling some of his relatives with whom you are acquainted. Not only is this true, but each bird family has its own habitat or favorite locality, such as high treetops, marshes, deep woods, or orchards; so you may often name a bird by the place, as well as by the company, he keeps.

When you think how many, many birds there are—land birds, water birds, birds of the air, birds of the tropics, of the seashore, of the Arctic regions—you may realize how helpful even a slight knowledge of the most important bird families is; for, otherwise, we should never be able to identify new birds or to remember them, once identified.

Every one in the northern United States knows our cheery robin red-breast, who is an own cousin to the bluebird, as well as to the thrushes. There is little resemblance among them in dress, but the former two live in much the same localities, and the sons of all three have something of the same loveliness, though that of the thrush is considered the sweetest.

Whether you live in town or country, you have met at least one member of the sparrow family; so you should be able to recognize other sparrows nearly anywhere, for they dress very much alike, in coat of Quaker brown and gray, with a white vest beneath. The largest member of this family is the fox sparrow, whose coat is sometimes a bright reddish brown, with large red-brown spots along the sides of his vest. This is a large family, including perhaps eighteen different sparrows found in the United States, besides the dear little goldfinches, the bright cardinal of the south, as well as the rose-breasted grosbeak of the north. If you have observed goldfinches closely, you may have noticed that they are seed eaters; so you will not be surprised to learn that other seed-eating birds belong to the big sparrow family—among them a number of our winter birds, such as the purple finches, crossbills, snowbirds, and the quaint little juncos.

There is one group which I always call the meadow family, as so many of its members live in grassy fields and meadows. The correct name is Icteridae, and our bobolinks, red winged blackbirds, meadow larks, orioles, and grackles belong here. Of course, it is quite proper to call them Icteridae—if you can remember it; but, if not, just say the meadow family, and they will not mind. Nearly all of them have some say marking or patch of bright color, which harmonizes well with the sunlight and blossoms of their meadow homes and gives the birds a happy, dressed-up feeling.

Of course, you know the swallow family? They have returned from the south, where they spend the winter, for all the world like fashionable people. Some of the swallows do not stop at Florida, but go on to Central America, or even further. They can do this perfectly well, since they have no trunks to pack and no train schedules to consider. However, they love the north best, and prove it by returning every spring to bring up their children there. They are friendly birds, and all of them—bank, barn, cliff, tree swallow, and purple martin—seem to prefer to nest near human beings, as if they liked company. The purple martin will gladly accept a bird house if one is put up for him, but the entrances must be so tiny that the quarrelsome English sparrows cannot enter and drive out the pretty martins.

Then there is the warbler family, several of whom you may glimpse during a week or two in the spring and fall. They are even greater travelers than the swallows, as most of them nest in Canada, though a few stay in the cool woods of New England all summer. Such tiny birds as most of them are! It seems hardly possible that they should be able to carry so many hundreds of miles, but they make their journeys leisurely, stopping whenever they choose, to find food and rest. The warblers vary in size from 4½ to 5½ inches in length; and, as they fly slightly above high in the leafy treetops, their bright colors blend so well with the foliage and sunshine that many persons are not at all aware of their presence. This is a pity, for they are interesting little birds with sweet songs and dainty, attractive ways.

In fact, all birds are interesting, once one begins to get acquainted with them. There is no easier way to know them well than to think of them as divided into big, distinct families, like human ones, and then to try to group your new bird acquaintances, as you meet them, into the families where they belong.

The Circus

Sing a song of summertime.
Circus comes to town!
Every boy for miles around
Longs to be a clown.

Yesterday a wayside field
Blossomed, daisy-spread,
Where today a circus springs,
Canvas overhead.

Such a marvelous parade,
Tiger, lions, bears!
(Not so fierce as posters show,
Yet nobody cares.)

Quantities of lemonade,
Sideshow signs galore,
Father gives you fifty cents,
Mother adds ten more.

Sing a song of circus time!
When the day is done,
Dusty, jostled, hungry, too—
Circuses are fun!

THE HOME FORUM

The Golden City

Lo! the round sun, half down the western slope—
Seen as along an unglazed telescope—
Lingers and loils, loth to be done with day;
Gilding the long, lean, lanky street
And its abounding confluences of being
With aspects generous and bland;
Making a thousand harnesses to shine
As with new ore from some enchanted mine.
And every horse's coat so full of sheen
He looks new-tailored, and every 'bus
feels clean,
And never a hansom but is worth the feeling;
And every jeweler within the pale
Offers a real Arabian Night for sale;
And even the roar
Of the strong streams of toll, that pause and pour
Eastward and westward, sounds suffused—
With this enchanted lustrousness,
This mellow magic that . . .
Old things transfigure, and you hail and bless
Their looks of long-lapsed loveliness once more:
Till Clement's, angular and cold and staid,
Gleams forth in glamour's very stuffs arrayed;
And Bride's, her airy unsubstantial charm
Through flight on flight of springing, soaring stone
Grown flushed and warm.
Laughs into life full-mooded and fresh-blown;
And the high majesty of Paul's
Uplifts a voice of living light, and calls—
Calls to his millions to behold and see
How goodly this his London Town can be!
For earth and sky and air
Are golden everywhere
And golden with a gold so suave and fine . . .
Trafalgar Square
(The fountains volleys golden glaze)
Shines like an angel-market. High aloft
Over his couchant Lions, in a haze
Shimmering and bland and soft,
A dust of chrysoprase
Our Sailor takes the golden gaze
Of the saluting sun, and flames superb.
As once he flamed it on his ocean round . . .
The windows, with their fleeting, flickering fires,
The height and spread of frontage shining sheer,
The quivering signs, the rejoicing roofs and spires—
Tis El Dorado—El Dorado plain,
The Golden City!

—W. E. Henley.

Success in Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
NOTHING but a belief in a corporate Saviour, instead of a saving, divine Principle, could, for so long and so successfully, have blinded humanity to the real significance of Jesus' works when, in Palestine, the people brought to him all manner of sick folk, and "he healed them all." The least coordination of interpretation in reading the gospel record shows that the declaration, "Lo, I am with you always," sprang from the same conscious realization of spiritual being that had been able to utter itself in the compassionate response, "I will come and heal him." That which possesses the quality of omnipresence must surely have the perpetual power of expression; and the only reason that the multitudes, still seeking to be healed, have not continued to glorify God, as did the Syrian folk, is because the people have refused to believe that the Christ is ever present to heal, as he promised that he would be. And so the people, in their sickness, have "sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians"; and those who have not, as a consequence, slept with their fathers as Asa did, when he turned from God to matter for healing, have, in their apparent cure, succeeded merely in binding themselves more firmly than ever in their material beliefs.

The Apostle James' admonition, "Pray one for another, that ye may be healed," which was based upon Jesus' teaching, and written after the close of his personal ministry, cannot be lightly dismissed; and inefficient Christians need no longer to attempt to explain it away, for Christian Science, having penetrated the secret of Christ Jesus' success, has enabled those who strive to understand to demonstrate the fact of the ever-present healing Christ, or Truth. The world has therefore entered upon an era when success in healing all manner of disease is assured, is indeed, already demonstrated, and is an experience which must become universal just in the proportion that Christian Science becomes generally understood.

Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, very clearly points the way to successful treatment of diseased beliefs, where she writes on page 419 of Science and Health, "To succeed in healing, you must conquer your own fears as well as those of your patients, and rise into higher and holier consciousness." If anyone supposes that this was not the way in which Christ Jesus attained success in healing, he needs only to recall the Master's frequent counsel, "Be not afraid." This overcoming of fear, however, one's own or another's, is the crux of the whole problem of salvation, and is not attained merely with a wish. It requires the most fundamental readjustment of thought, for only divine Love, in which, as John declared, "there is no fear," can quench the fear of mortal mind: The knowledge of Love, which enables one to conquer his own fear as well as that of another, is, of course, the knowledge of divine Principle. To understand Principle means to realize that the universe, including man, is spiritual, not material, and that there is nothing to hurt or destroy, hence, nothing to fear, in the infinitude of Spirit.

Fear is just another name for corporeal sense, for the belief that existence is material, separated from God. To realize the Love that overcomes fear, your own and another's, is to have the conscious understanding that Truth is real and error is unreal, that Spirit is supreme and that matter does not exist as an entity. Therefore, to pray for one another that ye may be healed, is really to desire that one's own consciousness shall become like infinite, divine Love, knowing nothing but good; and just as this desire is realized, the success in healing, which attended the prayer of Jesus the Christ, will be repeated, measured only by the degree of understanding.

This scientific recognition of infinite, divine Love as the only Mind and reality, by no means closes a man's eyes to the false claims of evil, in which originate all disease, but the more closely consciousness reflects divine Love, the more accurately does it discriminate between good and evil, the real and the unreal. "The word of God is quick, and powerful," Paul declared, "and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart." There is a distinct difference, however, between the mortal tendency to see faults in every one and the piercing analysis of error, which is moved by the single purpose of destroying it. Jesus knew the thoughts of all those with whom he came in contact, and he explained that out of the evil thoughts of the heart sprang all the defilements of men. His purpose was nevertheless to bless and not to injure mankind in his exposure of the evil thought; and those who were willing to follow him in his discrimination between good and evil were delivered from bondage to sin and healed of bodily afflictions. Christian Science, pointing out every necessary step on the way to success in healing, shows that this capacity to read the thought of mortal mind in order to heal its false beliefs is indispensable. Concerning this point, Mrs. Eddy writes on page 95 of Science and Health, "The greater or lesser ability of a Christian Scientist to discern thought

scientifically, depends upon his genuine spirituality. This kind of mind-reading is not clairvoyance, but it is important to success in healing, and is one of the special characteristics thereof."
Healing the sick is therefore shown to be the simplest part of scientific cure. The healing of disease or any other discordant mortal condition is simply the working out of one's own salvation from a material sense of being, for spiritual understanding as certainly saves the practitioner as it does the patient from the sin of seeing man as anything less than the image and likeness of God. "The rule and its perfection of operation never vary in Science. If you fail to succeed in any case," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 149 of Science and Health, "it is because you have not demonstrated the life of Christ, Truth, more in your own life—because you have not obeyed the rule and proved the Principle of divine Science."

The Old Régime in Virginia

It was a beautiful and enjoyable life that the Virginians led in the old time, for it certainly seems ages ago, before the war came to turn old things upside down and convert a picturesque commonwealth into a commonplace modern State. It was a soft, dreamy, quiet life, a life of repose, an old life, with its sharp corners and rough surfaces long ago worn round and smooth. Everything fitted everything else, and every point in it was so well settled as to leave no room for improvement for anybody to do. The Virginians were satisfied with things as they were, and if there were no reformers born among them, they went elsewhere to work changes. Society in the Old Dominion was like a well-rolled and closely packed gravel walk, in which each pebble has found precisely the place it fits best. There was no giving way under one's feet, no uncomfortable grinding of loose materials as one walked about over the firm and long-used ways of Virginian social life.

Let me hasten to say that I do not altogether approve of that life by any means. That would be to blaspheme against Progress. I frankly admit in the outset, therefore, that the Virginians of that old time were idle people. I am aware that they were, when I lived among them, extravagant for the most part. It was useless to deny that they habitually violated all the wise precepts laid down in the writings of Poor Richard, and set at naught the whole gospel of thrift. But their way of living was nevertheless a very agreeable one to share or to contemplate, the more because there was nothing like it anywhere else in the land.

All the people, young and old, went to church; it was both pleasant and proper to do so, though not all of them went for the service or sermon. The churches were usually built in the midst of a grove of century oaks, and the surroundings were pleasantly picturesque. The gentlemen came on horseback, the ladies in their great lumbering, old-fashioned carriages, with an ebony driver in front and a more or less ebony footman or two behind. Beside the driver sat, ordinarily, the old "mammy" of the family, or some equally respectable and respected African woman, whose crimson or scarlet turban and orange neckerchief gave a dash of color to the picture, a trifle barbarous, perhaps, but not the less pleasant in effect for that. The young men came first, mounted on superb riding horses, wearing great buckskin gauntlets and clad in full evening dress—that being en règle always in Virginia—with the skirts of the coat drawn forward and pinned in front as a precaution against possible contact with the sides of the hard-ridden steeds.

The young men came first, I said, and for a purpose. The carriages were elegant and costly, but nearly all were old-fashioned; perched high in the air, they were not easy of entrance or exit by ladies in full dress, without assistance, and it was the prescriptive duty and privilege of the young men to render this service at the church door. When this preliminary duty was done, some of the youths took seats inside the church, but many preferred to stroll in the woods, or to sit in little groups under the trees, awaiting the exit of the ladies. Invitations to dinner or to a more extended visit were in order the moment service was over. Every gentleman went to dine with him. But the arrangements depended largely upon the young women, who had a pretty habit of visiting each other, and staying a week or more, and these visits nearly always originated at church. Each young lady invited all the rest to go home with her, and after a deal of consultation, two or three would win the others, each of these taking half a dozen or more with her, promising to send early the next morning for their trunks. . . . I have idled away many a week in those old country-houses, and I cannot manage to regret the fact, or to remember it with a single pang of remorse for the wasted hours. Perhaps they were not wholly wasted. Who shall say? Other things than gold are golden.

As a guest in those houses one was not welcome only, but free. There was a servant to take your horse, a servant to brush your clothes, a servant to attend you whenever you had a want to supply or a wish to gratify. But you were never oppressed with attentions, or under any kind of restraint. If you liked to sit in the parlor the ladies there would entertain you very agreeably, or set you to entertaining them by reading aloud, or anything else that might suggest itself. If you preferred the piazza,

there were sure to be others like-minded. . . . In short, each guest might do precisely as he pleased, sure that in doing so he should best please his host and hostess.

My own favorite amusement was to accompany the young lady mistress of the mansion on her rounds of domestic duty, carrying her key-basket for her, and assisting her in various ways, unlocking doors and—really, I cannot remember that I was of any great use to her after all; but willingness counts for a good deal, and I was always very willing, at any rate. As a rule, the young lady of the mansion was housekeeper, and perhaps this may account for the fact that the habit of carrying housekeepers' key-baskets for them was very general among the young gentlemen, in houses where they were on intimate terms of friendship.—George Cary Eggleston.

Ricordi

Of a tower, of a tower, white
In the warm Italian night,
Of a tower that shines and sings
I dream, and of our delight.

Of doves, of a hundred wings
Sweeping in sound that sings
Past our faces, and wide
Returning in tremulous rings:

Of a window on Arno side,
Sun-warm when the rain has dried
On the roofs, and from far below
The clear street-cries are cried:

And of white towns nestling small
Upon Apennine, with a tall
Tower in the sunset air
Sounding soft vesper-call:

And of golden morning bare
On Lucrea roofs, and fair
Blue hills, and scent that shook
From blossoming chestnuts, where

Red ramparts overlook
Hot meadow and leafy nook,
Where girls with laughing cries
Beat clothes in a glittering brook:

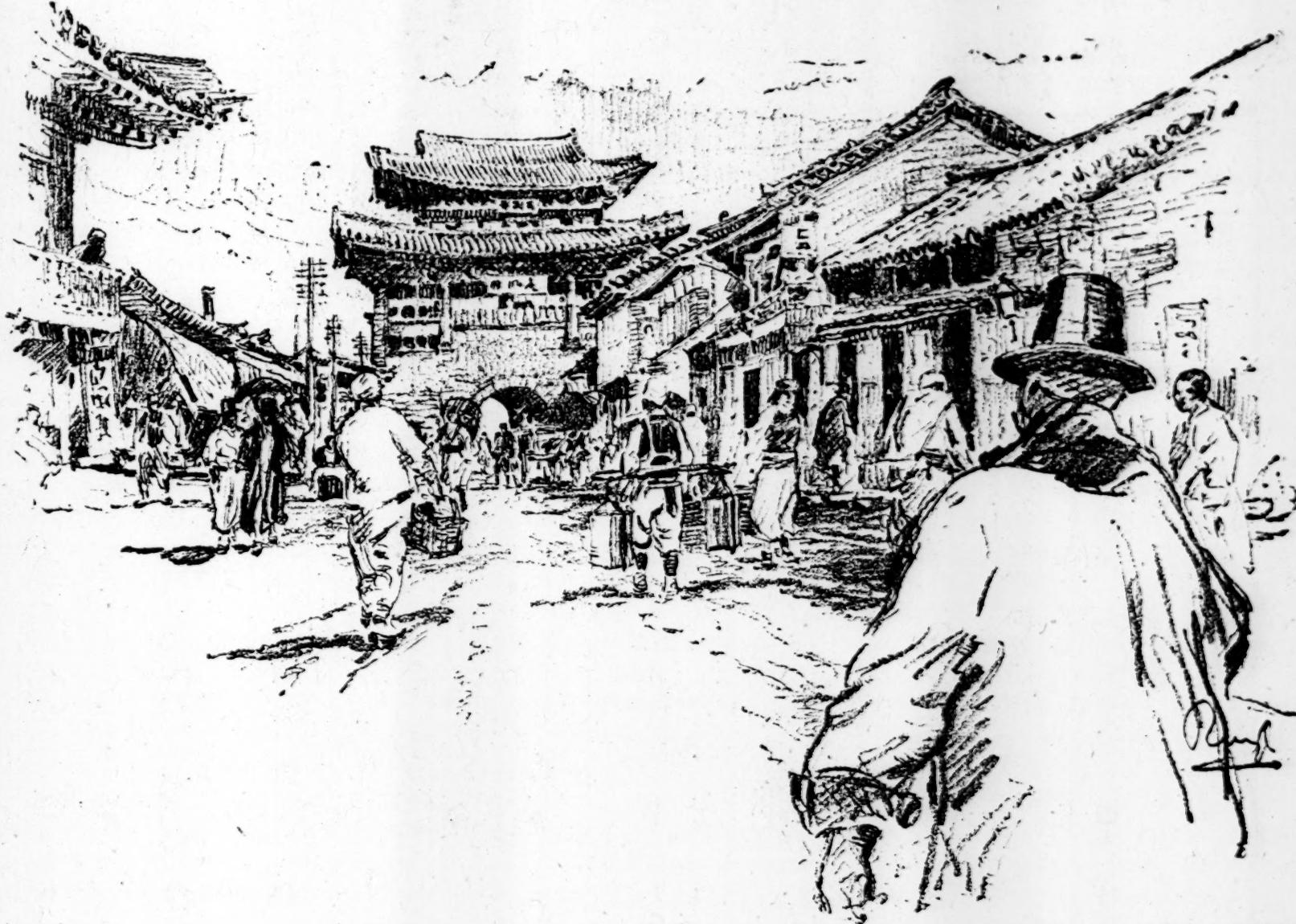
Of mountains in vast moon-light,
Of rivers' rushing flight,
Of gardens of green retreat
I dream, and of our delight.

—Laurence Binyon, in "England and Other Poems."

Cavour

"Cavour's reading was varied; he had traveled rapidly, but not without effect, over almost every province of political science. With him, accumulated knowledge was never allowed to lie idle. An ever ready imagination immediately suggested to him applications of the doctrines and precepts he met with, to the circumstances and actual problems of the day. On his return to Italy from France and England, we witness the results of his readiness of resource and essentially practical spirit." Frank Horridge writes, "Always on the alert, he never let an opportunity escape of advancing a step in the path of solid progress. . . . He did this wisely, unpretentiously, often contenting himself with a small gain, proportioning his efforts, with unerring judgment to the condition of opinion, and the possibilities of the moment. Slowly and surely he labored, preparing his countrymen's mind for great changes by accustoming them to lesser ones, and instilling into the public a natural desire for reform. . . . Many subjects of the highest importance awaited treatment on his accession to power. After the defeats of Custoza and Novara, the condition of the country was one verging on ruin. Commerce had been disorganized, agriculture arrested, the army reduced in numbers, prestige and efficiency."

"Meanwhile, the direction of foreign affairs assumed great importance in the hands of Cavour. . . . Once ad-



The East Gate, Ping Yang, Korea

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The White Walls of the Boat City

"It was in the track of the Japanese Army to Ping Yang, in 1902, in 1894, and in 1904, that A. was now following," narrates William Elliot Griffis in "A Modern Pioneer in Korea." In the trips northward which he made in later years, when he was well versed in the Korean annals, he was able to read history more clearly from the landmarks, while the landscape was eloquent to him because of the human story of the past. Yet the first keen impressions made during this first journey were never forgotten.

"Coming in view of the white walls of Ping Yang, on April 24, A.'s first impressions were decidedly favorable. The approach was through a long avenue of trees, which then skirted the river banks—but which were all cut down for hyouac fuel, by the Japanese Army in 1894. The city, which did not lie 'four square or any other square,' was believed in local superstition to be boat-shaped. Therefore no one must dig a well within municipal limits, lest the whole place founder and sink like a body in quicksand. . . . In other parts of Korea—the country which rides upon the back of a dragon—wells must not be dug lest the dragon's back be lacerated or he be irritated and work disaster.

"One of the streets first seen seemed to be lined with tablets in honor of . . . mayors or governors. As the foreigners advanced, the crowd increased, only to be cuffed, collared, pushed back, slung around, and stoned by the soldiers guarding the two gates. The etiquette at the gates of the yamen was elaborate and quite appropriate to the city which boasts a founder, who, as an ancestor, antedated Confucius."

The Wing-Song of the Tree-Pipit

Have you, during May-time's splendor,
Seen from trees a pipit slender
Silently his perch surrender
And fly aloft, as though about the
lark at heaven's
High gate to soar?
But upon a small height gaining,
Turn around and downward planing,
Peas of exultation raining,
His soul in throbbing ecstasies of
love and glorious
Life, outpour?

See above the oaks one rises!
That upright flight has no disguises!
'Tis his silence that surprises
When straight he mounts that unseen
ladder in the
Sky above his tree.
Now he sinks, and peals his solo
Loudly, then diminishing:
Chip, chip chip, chip, choo, choo,
choo, choo;
Pésée pésée pésée pésée, pésée
pésée, pésée!
Wait now watch and keep quite
still!
Listen to the rapturous trill
Coming from that slender bill
And charged with such a message of
intense devotion!

A sigh of ecstasy
So sweet and infinite
That not the gurgling nightingale's
rich serenades
Nor e'en the skylark's luscious long-
sustained cascades
Can hold supremacy
That spellbound minute.

A sigh?
A whisper from the sunset sky,
Which, softly sweeping down the scale
of music's ocean,
Brings tenderest echoes from the wells
of deep emotion.
—W. Gastang.

We Have the Choice

Southey tells us that in his walk one stormy day, he met an old woman, to whom, by way of greeting, he made the rather obvious remark that it was dreadful weather. She answered philosophically, that, in her opinion, "any weather was better than none!" I should be half inclined to say that any reading was better than none, allaying the crudeness of the statement by the Yankee proverb which tells us that, though "all deacons are good, there's odds in deacons." Among books, certainly, there is much variety in company. . . . The choice lies wholly with ourselves. We have the key put into our hands, shall we unlock the pantry or the oratory?—Lowell.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1919

EDITORIALS

A World Stupefied, or a World Alert?

Nobody can possibly say at this time how long a period will elapse before the work begun by a comparatively small number of anti-liquor workers, meeting in the capital city of the United States last Friday, shall have its complete effect. But in the light of what has been accomplished in this country during the last decade toward eradicating the drink evil, nobody will deny that the actual, purposeful organization of the World League Against Alcoholism is in itself a great achievement. This league is more than a scrap of paper. It has all the evidences of being a going concern. While it does not yet stand for all countries, and in the very nature of things could not be expected to stand at the very outset of its career, the fact that it unites in the common cause against liquor the representatives of active temperance organizations in no less than forty grand political divisions is of tremendous import. With such a representative character for this new fighting force, the knowledge that a definite beginning has been made toward stamping out the liquor traffic all over the world will, of itself, have a beneficial effect. For whenever an evil manifests itself, a downright challenge is usually the first if not the longest and most necessary step toward its elimination.

The challenge given by these anti-liquor forces of forty nations is no half-hearted affair. These people mean business. Further than that, they have behind them the long and arduous but successful contest in the United States, and beyond that the similarly arduous contests in the prohibition states. These contests have been a liberal education in methods and policies; they have taught the anti-liquor forces many things about the liquor interest and the popular habits of thought with respect to liquor that will be highly useful in dealing with the problem in older and more conservative countries than the United States. These successes have given confidence and courage. And although no one can measure their effect as a popular object lesson, it can hardly be doubted that they have already had a weighty influence in preparing people of other countries to accept the modern idea that intoxicating drink is an insidious enemy and as such should no longer be countenanced by civilization.

It was, of course, only the logical thing that the anti-liquor forces should follow up their success in the United States by carrying their contest across the seas. It was inconceivable that the good work should be allowed to cease here. Yet there is something reassuring in the promptitude and definiteness with which these workers have recognized their wonderful opportunity and pressed forward to its timely acceptance. As the world is being now first organized for peace, so it is fitting that organization for purity and temperance should also now be given world-wide scope. In the one case as in the other, the wondrous, epochal thing is the conception of the possibility, the breaking of the age-old spell under which the world has told its children for generations that the ideal good is unattainable. The marvel is that, in spite of all the opposition, all the discouragements, all the disheartening sophistication, and all the pessimism, there has been a beginning at making the desired good actual.

Without much doubt the work of the new league will have a dual effect. It will actively develop prohibition sentiment in the countries that are now wet, and by a sort of retroaction it will be likely to strengthen and protect the prohibition sentiment already established in dry territory. In countries like Italy, France, and England there will surely need to be a great change in the popular attitude toward drink before prohibition can be regarded as a practicable proposition. There national habits and special interests will doubtless be found to be, if anything, more strongly entrenched than ever they were in the United States. There is, without much doubt, a firmer unity in those countries than in the United States as to customs and ceremonies that will operate to obstruct the prohibition movement. Yet such things, after all, are essentially of the past. The stimulus for their perpetuation is from the past, also. As the benefits of the prohibition policy are observed in the United States and Canada, it is fair to expect that the older countries will increasingly see value in the new idea and become increasingly receptive to the advantages of liquorless nations.

So far as the United States is concerned, the work of the league bids fair to react most impressively through immigration. As the United States becomes known as a nation freed from the curse of drink, it will naturally draw to it no longer those immigrants who are fixed in their belief that liquor is one of man's necessities, but will attract only those who are willing to live in a dry land. What it will mean to this country to be adding, in the main, only the temperate and anti-liquor element of immigration to its population cannot be estimated, but if it means anything at all it will mean that this country, merely as the result of its own effort at right living, will be getting the first quality of thinkers and workers out of the world's drift. Immigration will once again be a promise of national vigor and fresh idealism and health, rather than the menace of corruption and diseased nationalism which it has been in recent years.

After all, this is the promise of liquor prohibition everywhere: the promise of nations alert, intelligent, vigorous, in place of the menace of nations stupefied, diseased. One has but to see the thing broad enough, allowing for the effect of time, to discover how portentously the two ways diverge. To make the world see this, to compel the nations to weigh both possibilities, and to choose, is the task on which the World League has now definitely set forth. The issue is between a world stupefied and a world intelligent and alert.

Mr. Smillie Cross-Examines

ONE of the most interesting features of the long-drawn-out investigation made in London by the recent Coal Inquiry Commission was undoubtedly the cross-examination of several of the largest coal owners in the country conducted by Robert Smillie, president of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. One of the main purposes of the commission was to determine the question of the advisability or inadvisability of adopting the policy of nationalization of the coal industry, and Mr. Smillie, in his cross-examination, sought, in many ingenious ways, to throw doubt on the validity of the titles by which these coal owners exercised their mining rights. One after another, such prominent men as the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Londonderry, Lord Stafford, and Lord Durham were subject to the searching cross-examination of the miners' representative, and, as session followed session, facts were elicited as to the inner workings of the great industry of coal owning such as must have been news to the world generally.

Most of the cross-examinations ran along much the same lines. Mr. Smillie, with an intimate knowledge of the facts which could only have been acquired as the result of most exhaustive study, was evidently determined to get to the bottom of the matter. If the title of a noble lord went back to the days of King Robert the Bruce, as did at least one in the case of the Hamilton estate, he wanted it produced. At first, moreover, he set no limit to his demands. He would be glad to see all the titles and charters. Later, as he intimated, he waived this demand because he had been informed "that it would take a van to carry one gentleman's charters and that it might require a special train to carry the lot." Even as he did this, however, Mr. Smillie plunged into an onslaught on the validity of ancient titles in general whether produced or not, or found in order or not.

Indeed, there was, apparently, no cornering Mr. Smillie; for every seemingly successful defense he had a strong overriding objection. Thus when the Duke of Northumberland was defending his many century-conceded rights, Mr. Smillie suddenly asked him if he was aware that the grants of lands given by kings to subjects, "away back in the early period when land was given to your ancestors, carried with them the responsibility of providing soldiers for the defense of the country." To Lord Durham, he quoted Williams on "Real Property," to the effect that "the first thing the student has to do is to get rid of the idea of absolute ownership." "Such an idea," Williams as quoted by Mr. Smillie declared, "is quite unknown in English law. No man, in law, is absolute owner of his lands, but only holds estate in them." And so, from Williams Mr. Smillie went to Blackstone, and from Blackstone to the Bible, quoting with strangely telling effect the verse from the Psalms, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof."

True, there was a "lurking joke" through it all, but the whole series of cross-examinations was successful in dragging out into the open several incidents in the history of land tenure which shed a flood of light on the system. It was all "unfair," of course, because the coal owners are only a few out of a multitude of owners of various kinds and descriptions, whose titles, when traced to their ultimate source, depend on nothing better or more morally impeccable than the title of the Anglo-Saxon people to England or the title of the American people to the broad lands of the United States.

If, however, Mr. Smillie spoke in "half joke," he spoke also in "whole earnest." In the duel which took place between the miners' representative and the Duke of Northumberland, himself one of the rising debaters in the House of Lords, it must be conceded that the Duke scored a very important point when he drew from Mr. Smillie the "most interesting admission" that he and his federation were "out for the taking over of all land." Whatever may be the views held on this subject, there can be little doubt that Mr. Smillie was on much more immediately practical ground when he cross-examined the coal owners on the use they made of their wealth and rights, where the miner and his welfare were concerned. The facts he elicited concerning bad housing conditions may not have been exactly new; anybody who knows anything about the coal mining districts of Great Britain knows the typical miner's cottage. It was, however, the glaring contrast which Mr. Smillie so skillfully emphasized that threw the whole question into such strong and welcome relief: miserable hovels under the shadow of a famous ducal palace; miners employed in a famous ducal mine living with their families, four, five, and six in one room. Such were some of the allegations made by Mr. Smillie which were not denied. Revelations of this sort, once launched, gather momentum, and make for reform in a way all their own.

College of Hawaii Branches Out

WHILE one of the chief objects of the College of Hawaii in becoming a university is apparently the furnishing of commercial training for young men and young women wishing to enter the field of Pan-Pacific trade, it is good to hear anything showing that higher education in the Territory is advancing. Even though the immediate purpose may be mainly on the plane of commercialism, expansion of the institution in any wholesome and progressive direction will be certain to bring benefits in its train, to itself, to the people of the islands, and even to continental countries. Hawaii for a number of years has had the benefit of a system of free and compulsory common school education. It also has, in Honolulu, a normal school and a college of agriculture and mechanic arts, the latter established by the territorial Legislature in 1907. Permanent quarters for this college were completed in 1913. Moreover, while people on the mainland have probably heard little about it, there is Oahu College, on the island of Oahu, which has several hundred students, is well equipped with buildings and apparatus, and has a considerable endowment. This institution has been established more than half a century, and provides a variety of advanced courses. So that the

islands are, and for some time have been, fairly well provided with educational facilities.

But Hawaii is constantly becoming a more important factor in the world, as the key to the Pacific, and in view of increasing American commerce with the Orient. The cosmopolitan character of the population, embracing large elements of Japanese and Chinese, as well as native Hawaiian stock, and the need of a more thorough Americanization of the people and institutions, recently shown by the Legislature's action concerning the public schools, make plain the importance of greater progress and vitality in education. While emphasis is placed on the department of commerce and business, in the interesting announcement concerning the College of Hawaii, it is evidently intended that the requirements and instruction shall be on a sufficiently high level. A. L. Dean, the president, says that the studies will represent strictly college work, for which only graduates of approved secondary schools will be admitted in regular standing, while the course of four years will be up to the standard of that offered in the best universities and colleges on the mainland. As one might imagine, the institution, if present plans are carried out, will have some distinctive features, since it will pay particular attention to conditions pertaining to the Pacific. For instance, it is intended to teach the Chinese, Japanese, Russian, and Spanish languages, and the development of Pacific lands generally, as well as trade customs, transportation methods, port regulations, and commercial law.

A university situated in a city so important as a seaport and so attractive to tourists as Honolulu, where it can easily gain the attention of great numbers of travelers from Japan, China, Korea, the Philippines, Russia, Australia, and other countries, should, if well conducted, readily maintain itself and be a far-reaching force for world progress and unity. That those who are molding its future have reason to expect interest and cooperation to this end is already indicated by offers from commercial experts in Australia, Mexico, and other lands to furnish lecturers. Officials of the Pan-Pacific Union also have enthusiastically expressed their disposition to give all possible assistance. President Dean evidently is on the lookout to enlist the friendly aid of influential travelers passing through Honolulu. Thus, some time ago, anticipating the further development of the school to which he is devoted, he interested Dr. V. Wellington Koo, who was temporarily in Honolulu, in the project, and Dr. Koo encouragingly said he could find a competent Chinese professor for the college, if given reasonable time. It seems that every one who visits Hawaii retains a friendly feeling for these peculiarly pleasing islands, and naturally there will be widespread interest in them as a fitting place for the radiation of practical education.

Dogs

Dogs are a tremendous subject. To write their history would be very largely to write the history of the human race, for practically wherever the human race is or ever has been there are and ever have been dogs. All down the centuries, in every country of the world, the friend of man has followed at the heel of some master, has rejoiced extravagantly in his favor, has abased himself utterly under the cloud of his displeasure, and, ever ready and ever eager to forget all differences, has reckoned the maintenance of good relations as the greatest thing in the world.

And so, from far back in the past, when the dog had no real history, when he is known to have existed at all only because of the rude carving on some solid rock overlooking some wild sea, from those dim times the one characteristic of the dog that seems to have come down to the present along one wonderfully unbroken road is his faithfulness. Five thousand years before the Christian era, the Egyptian peasant, as he watched each year for the happening of the great miracle, the rising of the Nile, noticed that its gracious waters began to trickle over his parched land just at the time that a certain glorious star appeared above the horizon. And so inevitably did the rising of the Nile follow upon the rising of the star that, to the peasant, the star's faithfulness could only be compared to the faithfulness of his dog, and thus Sirius came to be called the Dog Star. Thus, even at that time, the dog had established himself firmly as the friend of man, one whose faithfulness was so unchanging that it formed a just comparison for the rising of a star.

True, there were and are certain eastern peoples to whom the dog, all his devotion notwithstanding, has failed to make appeal, amongst whom he is still regarded as an outcast. For the most part, however, and amongst most people, the dog has had no difficulty in establishing his position as the friend of man, and in maintaining and adding to his reputation in this capacity. Instances are so famous and so many, so utterly looked for and taken for granted, that any narration of them amounts almost to bathos. Dog devotion has afforded a subject to the artist again and again, a story for the writer, and a record for the historian, right down to the present time.

And now, during the past four years, the dog has given such a proof of his faithfulness to the best traditions of the dog race that all over the world his praises are being sounded. The story of the war-dog and his doings is gradually being pieced together. From the very beginning of the war, as one writer has expressed it, dogs "had a paw in it." When the Germans invaded Belgium, the harness dogs, which up to that time had been used for hauling milk, vegetables, and other produce, began to assist the refugees in getting their children and household goods out of the invaded country. Later they hauled light artillery, and carts laden with blankets, bread, hay, and scores of other things for the comfort of the soldiers and their horses. Dogs did sentry duty in the trenches, patrolled No-Man's Land, carried dispatches through barbed wire entanglements, amid a hail of bullets, and, above all, added to the laurels of their ancestors through the ages by seeking out and helping the wounded everywhere, on the far-flung battlefields of Europe and beyond.

Never was there a time, so it would seem, when the place of the dog in the affections of the human race ought to have been more secure. And yet, side by side

with all this recognition of what the dog is and deserves, there still stands, and apparently easily maintains itself, the system of the vivisectionist. It is a system which must, of course, ultimately fall, because, amongst other reasons, of its simple depravity. But, for the present, this depravity is covered up for the multitude under the terrible plea of "progress"; whilst the devastating charge of "sentiment" is hurled at all and sundry who take exception to the practice. "There are many things worse than sentiment," said a famous English judge, not long ago, "and one of them is cruelty." Ingratitude is another.

Notes and Comments

SOMETHING ought to be done by the owners of some of those special correspondents. Here was Budapest occupied in the headlines months ago, and still the governments are keeping it dark. And now the anti-Bolshevik forces are advancing, like the Salvation Army captains, backward upon Petrograd. That is to say, in spite of the headlines, they are getting further away. Let it be added, in case of misunderstanding, that this paper has nothing but respect for the Salvation Army.

SPRING RAIN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Mist in the air—
Raindrops touching my cheeks
Softly as winking of butterflies' wings
In crystal clear drops they are falling.
Trees greenly leafing
And on the young grass the rain
With odorous breath the earth refreshes again.

MR. BARTHOUS had something of a surprise on his arrival in Morocco. Almost the first things to catch his eye were a number of barrel organs which had gathered at the station and which, by way of welcome, ground out the familiar tunes "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Sambre-et-Meuse," etc. Mr. Barthou could not imagine how the old things had got to Morocco. During a block in the streets, on the way to the official residence, one of the organ-grinders approached Barthou's car. He and his colleagues, said the man, had come to welcome him at the station, but they hoped that in return Mr. Barthou would plead their cause with the actual Prefect of Police. We used, he said, to play in the streets of Paris, but Mr. Lepine sent us away. "Well," said Mr. Barthou, "music is not my province. You must make your appeal to the Minister of Fine Arts, when he comes to Tangier." Paris street organs in Morocco! It was too quaintly funny!

Who that has ever picked cockleburrs, not for pleasure, but patiently from garments to which they had attached themselves during a walk in the country, will be pleased to know that they are at last discovered to have a better use. The oil chemist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture has found by experiment that a valuable oil can be made from them. Few persons probably have ever given a thought to the kernels inside the burs, but these kernels, properly dealt with, yield a clear, sweet oil with a nutty flavor. Its quality, says the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, with the pride of a discoverer, is such that it should "eventually be used as a substitute for other vegetable oils, and the pressed cake, left after the oil is expressed, 'should be of value as a food for cattle.' Perhaps, all these years, the cocklebur that attached itself to the passing pedestrian has simply been trying to attract his attention to this hidden usefulness.

AN AMUSING story is told by an American business man about his first experience as the traveling representative in South America of a North American firm. Having no very fluent command of Spanish, he had provided himself with a talking machine, the records of which had been made to tell his story in the tongue of the listeners. When opportunity arrived he turned the crank and the machine made its carefully prepared remarks. The natives listened with respectful interest until he had used up the last of his records, and then they told him in reasonably intelligible English that they had enjoyed the performance, but could very well continue the business discussion without either the talking machine or an interpreter. Considering that the talking machine is not so very old itself, the story is an interesting commentary on trade relations between the two halves of the American continent.

CHARLES M. SCHWAB, a well-known and very well-to-do person in the United States, has said something about prohibition that will probably be widely discussed. Mr. Schwab believes in prohibition with an "if"; and this "if," he is reported as saying, is "that everybody is treated alike." "I don't believe," he adds in effect, "in prohibition that will enable rich men like myself to stock their cellars while ordinary people must do without." Mr. Schwab's point of view stands for immediate consistency instead of the eventual consistency which another well-known American has said must come about by the gradual disappearance of supplies that can no longer be replenished.

THERE is a letter, written by the eldest sister of the author of "Les Pensées," giving an account of the use for the first time of public conveyances in the streets of Paris. In the prosaic present such carriages are merely omnibuses, but in March, 1662, they were known, in common with Cinderella's coach, by the gorgeous word "carrosse." "The venture of putting these public conveyances on the streets succeeded admirably from the first," says Gilberte Perier. "On the very first morning large numbers of the coaches were full, and (this was noteworthy) several women rode in them. But after the dinner hour there was such a crowd that it was even impossible to get near one of them. One sees people in the streets waiting to get in, but when the coach arrives it is full; another is expected in the half of a quarter of an hour and one can therefore take patience. But the next coach is also full, and when that has happened several times one is obliged to proceed on foot." Paris in the seventeenth century evidently suffered very much in the same way as Paris in the twentieth.